

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

**County Unit Law is Upheld.—Night Riders Shoot a Woman.—Secretary Taft is Boomed for President.**

The act of March, 1906, making the county the unit in elections as to the sale of liquor was upheld by the Court of Appeals in cases from the lower courts of Woodford, Lincoln and Henry counties. It is held that cities of the first four classes, which are entitled under the act to separate elections if they so desire, must ask and have their elections held on the same day as a county election on the question is held.

Mrs. Robert Hallowell, wife of a farmer in Caldwell county was shot in the face by men who surrounded the house during the night, because she testified against the men who burned the tobacco stemmeries at Princeton. She and her husband were warned that they must leave the county and that she had talked too much. It is the first blood that has been shed in the tobacco war.

The presidential boom of Secretary Taft, supposed to be President Roosevelt's choice for his successor at the White House, is reported to have been formally launched by Congressman Burton, of Ohio, at the annual banquet of the Republican Club of Trenton, N. J. Over 300 republicans were gathered to listen to Mr. Burton as the principal orator, and when he said, "My choice for president in 1908 is a son of Ohio, William H—." They took the word out of his mouth with repeated cries of "Taft!" "Taft!"

It is announced in London in a special dispatch from Constantinople that seven battalions of Turkish troops have practically been annihilated during a battle with rebels in the province of Yemen, Turkish Arabia.

An Irish Home Rule bill was introduced in the House of Commons on the 17th. Its principal feature is an Irish Council, partly elective and partly nominative, which shall administer the domestic affairs of Ireland, exclusive of army and navy matters, and without legislative powers.

Secretary of Agriculture, Wilson who is now at Chicago, says the current reports of damage to crops are greatly exaggerated and that in his opinion prospects at this time of the year were never brighter.

Dr. John Watson, commonly known as Ian McClaren, died Monday at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. The cause was blood poisoning, the result of tonsillitis. Dr. Watson was a very famous man as a writer of books and also a well-known preacher in Scotland.

Special efforts are being made by the democrats to carry all five congressional districts at the coming election in Oklahoma. Chairman Griggs of the Congressional Committee has issued a call for contributions of one dollar from all democrats in all parts of the country.

The total number of persons killed in railway accidents in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1906, was 10,160, and of those injured, 75,340 according to the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The figure for Great Britain for the year ending September 30, 1906, were 317 killed and 2,016 injured.

## Berea's Travelling Libraries.



Berea owns about sixty travelling libraries, each equipped with about twenty books, fitted into a set of shelves, arranged so as to be closed up and shipped without further boxing.

These libraries are meant for circulation in the mountains where books are scarce, and are taken out by students leaving Berea in the spring to be used during the summer and returned at the beginning of the fall term. They are sometimes sent by freight to teachers in remote districts who write asking for them.

Each contains works of fiction, history, a little poetry, and some books for children. There are about thirty-five libraries now in circulation, and the others waiting to be taken or sent for at the end of the school year.

## Appalachian Congress Meets.

**Berea College Students Representing Many Mountain Counties of Kentucky and Other States Pass Good Bills.**

Shortly after 7 o'clock Monday night May 6th, the first session of the Congress of the mountain state, "Appalachia" was called to order by Prof. Raine.

Prof. Dodge led in prayer. Prof. Raine made a few introductory remarks about the many mountain states in the union, and spoke of the the mountain kingdom of Scotland.

The roll of counties was called by C. Cole of Knox county. Mr. Seale was nominated for speaker of the house and as there were no other nomination, a motion was made that the chair cast a unanimous ballot; motion carried. Prof. Raine then appointed Mr. Cole of Knox, and Mr. C. J. Lewis of Harlan county to usher Speaker Seale to his chair. Mr. Noah May was elected clerk, altho Mr. Riley Borge and Mr. Leonard Brashear had a large vote. Grover George was elected sergeant-at-arms after a sharp contest in which Seward Marsh, Alec Lucas, Chin Wah and Mr. Disney were the other candidates. Prof. Dodge was unanimously elected chaplain.

The speaker appointed committees. The following pages were elected: Dami Logsdon, Chin Wah, Curtis McGuire and Mr. Moore.

Page Logsdon was sent to Governor Lewis at his office. Speaker Seale introduced him to the house and he read his message, an outline of which has already been given.

Bills were brought in by Hon. Taylor Muncy, of Bell county; Hon. Cam Lewis, of Harlan county; Hon. Wm. Hoskins, of Leslie county; Hon. John Pierzell, of Clark county; Hon. Marshall Vaughn, of Madison county; Hon. Everett Kirk, of Martin county.

county; Hon. Zeal Logan, of Menifee county; Hon. Leonard Brashear, of Perry county; Hon. Riley Borge, of Claiborne county, Tennessee; Hon. Robert Spence, of Laurel county.

Hon. Taylor Muncy, for the Law and Order Committee reported a bill to make the carrying of concealed weapons and selling of liquor by any one (except a drug store, for medicinal purposes) a felony. The bill was passed.

The Committee on Reform reported the Delinquency Bill, which provided that all men of twenty-four years of age or over, who were unmarried should be taxed \$25.00 per year. The money to go to the orphan homes of each county. The bill was delayed, but before a vote was taken, the house adjourned on a motion by Kirk, of Martin county.

On Tuesday evening the house came together again and the proceedings were as follows:

Prayer by Chaplain, Prof. Dodge. Roll call and new bills brought in. The first bill, proposed by Lewis, Harlan county was voted on and the bill was lost.

Bill on Education, proposed by Kirk, Martin county, to the effect that the county should raise one-third of the funds received of the state for education, before it received state funds; raise the salary of the teachers, and the term of school from six to eight months. Carried.

On county roads. That each county be connected by pike roads with county seats of adjoining counties and tax be levied upon the county each year. Introduced by Hopkins, of Leslie county. Carried.

Berea College Bill. That the state should give \$25,000 each year to the Industrial Department of Berea College. Introduced by Whit, of Morgan county. Carried.

Motion made and carried to have a speech from the governor. "Governor" Lewis responded in a humorous manner.

Motion made and carried to thank the parties responsible for the beautiful decorations in the hall. Audience was informed that President Frost was thoughtful enough to remember the assembly and committee of three, Daley, Back and Kirk appointed to extend the thanks of the Congress to President Frost. Motion made and carried to hold the next session of the Appalachian Congress on first Monday and Tuesday in April, 1908. The session was closed with the first stanza of "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

## RENEWED THE SUIT

**Ohio Is Asked to Oust the Standard Oil Company.**

Toledo, O., May 6.—A. J. Steele, an oil operator of North Baltimore, O., has filed a suit at Findlay against the Standard Oil and its directors and subsidiary companies in Ohio and Indiana to oust the companies from their charters and to have a receiver appointed to wind up their business.

The plaintiff charges that the defendant directors entered into a conspiracy to control the oil trade of the country and are operating in violation of the anti-trust laws of the United States. The petition is practically identical with the one filed by Attorney George Phelps at Findlay last Tuesday and withdrawn by him Thursday.

## THE NIGHT RIDERS ARE COWARDS.

A brave man fights in the open. A coward shoots from ambush. He is willing to kill others, he is not willing to play fair himself. A brave man does things in the daylight. If other people don't like it they can come to him and say so. A coward sneaks around at night and stabs you in the back so no one can punish him for it. A brave man "takes a fellow his size" if he wants to fight. A coward attacks women and people unarmed or weaker than himself.

For some months some men have been riding out at night and burning barns filled with tobacco, and destroying tobacco plantations. A few days ago, they called a woman out from her home in the night and fired a shot gun at her because she testified against them for burning barns. Splendid Kentucky gentlemen they were, weren't they! Kentucky is ashamed of them. They are the kind of anarchists she has to fear.

We wonder why tobacco growers are such lawless men;—not all of them, but many. They are men who have made up their minds to make money no matter who has to suffer for it. If they were not that sort of men, they would not be likely to be in the business of growing tobacco. Tobacco makes people dirty, and it poisons them so that they die before their time. Why do they not grow corn or wheat? Because they can make more money growing tobacco. Why do some burn the barns and ruin the plantations of others? Because they can make more money that way (they think) than if they were honest, fair men doing as they thought right and letting their neighbors do as they thought right. I have no right to make any money in a way that will harm my neighbor. Let Kentucky get out of the business of killing people with whisky, tobacco and pistols, burning barns and destroying plantations making pleasure or money by harming others, and she will be the fairest state in the Union.

## WHAT KENTUCKY IS DOING

**Churches in Mt. Sterling Unite.—State Exhibits All at Jamestown.—Pink Star Wins the Derby.**

The Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches in Mt. Sterling have united and will worship in one building hereafter. Both ministers have resigned and a new pastor for the joint church will be selected.

There was rejoicing among the Kentuckians at the Jamestown Exposition last Friday over the fact that the last car of exhibits had arrived and was being installed. The space assigned to Kentucky is now fully occupied and ready for the inspection of visitors. It is declared that the Blue Grass State has, in both forestry and mineral displays, exhibits which are probably surpassed by no other state.

Pink Star, owned by J. H. Woodford and bred in Kentucky, won the thirty-third Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs in Louisville. Zal was second and Overland third. Twenty thousand persons filled the stands and grounds, in spite of the threatening weather.

## Girl's Escape From a Wildcat.

When a young girl I spent several years on a ranch in southern Arizona. One day as I was riding through the desert I noticed the sun's brightness gradually becoming obscured by a yellowish haze and the increased force of the wind whirling great clouds of dust everywhere. Dismounting and leading the horse, I discovered we were on the dry bed of a river and partly protected from the fury of the storm. A clump of mesquite on the opposite bank apparently affording a shelter, I decided to avail myself of it. I opened the pouch containing my lunch. The latter was thickly covered with dust, and I threw it into the nearby bushes. Instantly there was a blood curdling scream, and the fiery, glaring eyes of a huge wildcat were watching me. The brute was crouching, working its way in my direction. Just then another hair raising scream brought me to my knees, and there was the brute on its back, gnashing its teeth, with a quivering arrow in its side. Later I found that a party of Indians who had been out rabbit hunting heard the cat's growls and had shot it.—Chicago Tribune.

## Frugal Frenchmen.

It is estimated that the peasants of the south of France spend on food for a family of five an average of two-pence a day. For breakfast there is bread, with a preparation of salt fish to spread on it; for dinner, stock fish or a vegetable soup or salad, and for supper, lentils, beans or other vegetables. Water is the chief drink, with a very thin wine once in awhile. Rabbit is occasionally used as a flavor in a vegetable stew, but that is a luxury. Beef or mutton is seldom tasted. Most of them dress poorly. But this economy is not for nothing. Many of them have banking accounts and in the matter of hard cash are well enough off.—London Saturday Review.

## Commencement 1907.

Commencement Day is June Fifth, and there will be exhibitions and addresses by students in the morning, with a great Fair of Products of Fireside Industries, and a general viewing of the College Library, Printing Office, Machinery, etc. In the evening at 8 P. M., the Grand Oration will be given by Dr. Jas. M. Canfield, formerly President of the Ohio State University, and now Librarian of Columbia University.

Dr. Canfield is one of the greatest speakers in America. Everybody can hear him, and will be instructed and pleased by what he hears. Come early and enjoy one of the great days of a lifetime.

## THINGS TO THINK OF

### Wise Words About Work.

Do it cheerfully even if it is not congenial.

Do it in the spirit of an artist not an artisan.

Make it a stepping stone to something higher.

Keep yourself in condition to do it as well as it can be done.

Endeavor to do it better than it has ever been done before.

Make perfection your aim and be satisfied with nothing less.

Do not try to do it with a part of yourself—the weaker part.

Recognize that work is the thing that dignifies and ennobles life.

Regard yourself as a coworker with the Creator of the universe.

Accept the disagreeable part of it as cheerfully as the agreeable.

Choose, if possible, the vocation for which nature has fitted you.

Believe in its worth and dignity, no matter how humble it may be.

Remember that work well done is the highest testimonial of character you can receive.

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## The Farmer and His Banker

The modern farmer finds just as much need for a bank account as the modern business man in any other line of effort.

There are seasons when the farmer has more money than he needs to use, when he has harvested his crops, or sold some stock. At such times this Bank offers him a safe depository for his funds.

At other seasons he may need to borrow, and the reliable, substantial depositors of this Bank are always given every accommodation that they can fairly expect.

We solicit the accounts of farmers and stock men in this vicinity.

## BEREA BANK & TRUST CO. BEREA, KENTUCKY.

### THE COMPLETE BANK.

Capital, \$50,000.00

Surplus, \$10,000.00

Total Assets over \$234,000.00

J. J. Moore, President W. H. Porter, Cashier

FOUR PER CENT INTEREST  
PAID ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS  
Compounded Semi-Annually.

## THE Berea National Bank

CAPITAL \$25,000

We Cordially Invite

YOUR ACCOUNT

DEPOSITORS ARE SAFEGUARDED BY

Federal Supervision

S. E. WELCH, President. J. W. FOWLER, Vice Pres.  
J. L. GAY, Cashier.



# NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct. Proper names are often difficult to decipher, because of the manner in which they are written.

## THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON

Author of "THE MAIN CHANCE," "ZELDA DAMEON," Etc.

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### CHAPTER X.

#### An Affair With the Caretaker.

I read in the library until late, hearing the howl of the wind outside with satisfaction in the warmth and comfort of the great room. Bates brought a some sandwiches and a bottle of ale at midnight.

"If there's nothing more, str—" "That is all, Bates." And he went off sedately to his own quarters.

I was restless and in no mood for bed, and mourned the lack of variety in my grandfather's library. I moved about from shelf to shelf, taking down one book after another, and while thus engaged came upon a series of large volumes extra illustrated in water colors of unusual beauty. They occupied a lower shelf, and I sprawled on the floor like a boy with a new picture book. In my absorption, piling the great volumes about me. They were on related subjects pertaining to the French chateaux.

In the last volume I found a sheet of white note paper no larger than my hand, a forgotten book mark, I assumed, and half crumpled it in my fingers before I noticed the lines of a pencil sketch on one side of it. I carried it to the table and spread it out.

It was not the bit of idle pencilling it had appeared to be at first sight. A scale had evidently been followed and the lines drawn with a ruler. With such trifles my grandfather had no doubt amused himself. There was a long corridor indicated, but of this I could make nothing. I studied it for several minutes, thinking it might have been a tentative sketch of some part of the house. In turning it about under the candlelight I saw that in several places the glaze had been rubbed from the paper by an eraser, and this piqued my curiosity. I brought a magnifying glass to bear upon the sketch. The drawing had been made with a hard pencil and the eraser had removed the lead, but a well defined imprint remained.

I was able to make out the letters, N. W. 3/4 to C—a reference clearly enough to points of the compass and a distance. The word ravine was scrawled over a rough outline of a doorway or opening of some sort, and then the phrase:

#### THE DOOR OF BEWILDERMENT.

Now I am rather an imaginative person; that is why engineering captured my fancy. It was his efforts to make an architect (a person who quarrels with women about their kitchen sinks!) of a boy who wanted to be an engineer that caused me to break with my grandfather. Fate was busy with my affairs that night, for, instead of lighting my pipe with the little sketch I was strangely impelled to study it seriously.

I drew for myself rough outlines of the interior of Glenarm House as it had appeared to me, and then I tried to reconcile the little sketch with every part of it.

"The Door of Bewilderment" was the charm that held me. My curiosity was thoroughly aroused as to the hidden corners of the queer old house, round which the wind shrieked tormentingly. I went to my room, put on my corduroy coat, took a candle and went below. One o'clock in the morning is not the most cheering hour for exploring the dark recesses of a strange house, but I had resolved to have a look at the ravine opening and determine, if possible, whether it bore any relation to "The Door of Bewilderment."

All was quiet in the great cellar; only here and there an area window rattled dolorously. I carried a tape-line with me and made measurements of the length and depth of the corridor and of the chambers that were set off from it. These figures I entered in my notebook for further use, and sat down on an empty nail keg to reflect. The place was certainly substantial; the candle at my feet burned steadily with no hint of a draft; but I saw no solution of my problem. I was losing sleep for nothing; my grandfather's sketch was meaningless, and I rose and picked up my candle, yawning.

Then a curious thing happened. The candle, whose thin flame had risen unwaveringly, sputtered and went out as a sudden gust swept the corridor.

I had left nothing open behind me, but some one had gained ingress to the cellar by an opening of which I knew nothing.

I faced the stairway that led up to the back hall of the house when, to my astonishment, steps sounded behind me, and, turning, I saw a man carrying a lantern coming toward me. I marked his careless step; he was undoubtedly on familiar ground. As I watched him he paused, lifted the lantern to a level with his eyes and began sounding the outer corridor wall with a hammer.

Here, undoubtedly, was my friend Morgan—again! There was the same periodicity in the beat on the wall that I had heard in my own rooms. He began at the top and went method-

ically to the floor. I leaned against the wall where I stood and watched the slow approach of the lantern. The small revolver with which I had first fired at his flying figure in the wood was in my pocket. It was just as well to have it out with the fellow now. My chances were as good as his, though I confess I did not relish the thought of being found dead the next morning in the cellar of my own house. It pleased my humor to let him approach in this way, unconscious that he was watched, until I should thrust my pistol into his face.

His arms grew tired when he was about ten feet from me and he dropped the lantern and hammer to his side and swore under his breath impatiently.

Then he began again with greater zeal. As he came nearer I studied his face in the lantern's light with interest. His hat was thrust back, and I could see his jaw hard set under his blond beard.

He took a step nearer, ran his eyes over the wall and resumed his tapping, beginning close to the ceiling. In settling himself for the new series of strokes he swayed toward me slightly and I could hear his hard breathing. I was deliberating how best to throw myself upon him, but as I wavered he stepped back, swore at his ill luck and flung the hammer to the ground.

"Thanks!" I shouted, leaping forward and snatching the lantern. "Stand just where you are!"

With the revolver in my right hand and the lantern held high in my left, I enjoyed his utter consternation, as my voiced roared in the corridor.

"It's too bad we meet under such strange circumstances, Morgan," I said. "I'd begun to miss you; but I suppose you've been sleeping in the daytime to gather strength for your night prowling."



He Flung Me Away and in the Same Second I Fired.

"You're a fool," he growled. He was recovering from his fright—I knew it by the gleam of his teeth in his yellow beard. His eyes, too, were moving restlessly about. He undoubtedly knew the house better than I did, and was considering the best means of escape. I did not know what to do with him now that I had him at the point of a pistol; and in my ignorance of his motives and my vague surmise as to the agency back of him I was filled with uncertainty.

"You needn't hold that thing quite so near," he said, staring at me coolly. "I'm glad it annoys you, Morgan," I said. "I want you to tell me how you got in here."

He laughed. "I came in by the kitchen window, if you must know. I got in before your solemn jack-of-all-trades locked it up, and I walked down to the end of the passage there"—he indicated the direction with a slight jerk of his head—"and slept until it was time to go to work."

"If you can't lie better than that you needn't try again. Face about, now, and march!"

I put new energy into my tone, and he turned and walked before me down the corridor in the direction from which he had come. We were, I dare say, a pretty pair—we tramping doggedly before me, I following at his heels with his lantern and my pistol.

"Not so fast," I admonished sharply.

"Excuse me," he replied mockingly. He was no common rogue; I felt the quality in him with a certain admiration for his scoundrelly talents.

I continued at his heels, poking the muzzle of the revolver against his back from time to time to keep him assured of my presence—a device that I was to regret a second later.

When we were, I should judge, about ten yards from the end of the corridor, at that moment I prodded him with the point of the revolver, he fell backward against me, threw his arms over his head and gashed me about the neck, meanwhile turn-

ing himself lithely until his fingers clasped my throat. The lantern fell from my hand and one of the other of us smashed it with our feet.

A wrestling match in that dark hole was not to my liking. I still held onto the revolver, waiting for a chance to use it, and meanwhile he tried to throw me, forcing me back against one side and then another of the corridor.

With a quick rush he flung me away, and in the same second I fired. The roar of the shot in the narrow corridor was deafening. I flung myself on the floor, expecting a return shot, and quickly enough a flash broke upon the darkness dead ahead, and I rose to my feet, fired again and leaped to the opposite side of the corridor and crouched there. We had adopted the same tactics, firing and dodging to avoid the target made by the flash of our pistols, and watching and listening after the roar of the explosions. It was a very pretty game, but not destined to last long. He was slowly retreating toward the end of the passage where there was, I remembered, a dead wall. His only chance was to crawl through an area window I knew to be there, and this would, I felt sure, give him into my hands.

After five shots apiece there was a truce. The pungent smoke of the powder caused me to cough, and he laughed.

"Have you swallowed a bullet, Mr. Glenarm?" he called.

I could hear his feet scraping on the cement floor; he was moving away from me, doubtless intending to fire when he reached the area window and escape before I could reach him. I crept warily after him, ready to fire on the instant, but not wishing to throw away my last cartridge.

He was now very near the end of the corridor. I heard his feet strike some boards that I remembered lay



on the floor there, and I was prepared for a shot and a hand-to-hand struggle, if it came to that.

I was sure that he sought the window; I heard his hands on the wall as he felt for it. Then a breath of cold air swept the passage, and I knew that he must be drawing himself up to the opening. I fired and dropped to the floor. With the roar of the explosion I heard him yell, but the expected return shot did not follow.

The pounding of my heart seemed to mark the passing of hours. I feared my foe was playing some trick, creeping toward me, perhaps, to fire at close range, or to grapple with me in the dark. The cold air whistled into the corridor, and I began to feel the chill of it. Being fired upon is disagreeable enough, but waiting in the dark for the shot is intolerable. I rose and walked toward the end of the passage.

Then his revolver flashed and roared directly ahead, the flame of it so near that it blinded me and the wad of the cartridge burned and stung my cheek. I fell forward dazed and blinded, but shook myself together in a moment and got upon my feet. The draft of air no longer blew into the passage. Morgan had taken himself off through the window and closed it after him. I made sure of this by going to the window and feeling it with my hands.

I went back and groped about for my candle, which found without difficulty and lighted. I then returned to the window to examine the catch. To my utter astonishment it was fastened with staples, driven deep into the sash in such a way that it could not possibly have been opened without an expenditure of time and labor.

My eyes smarted from the smoke of the last shot, and my cheek stung where the wadding had struck my face. I was alive, but in my vexation and perplexity not, I fear, wifely grateful for my safety. It was, however, some consolation to feel sure I had winged the enemy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## FINES OF \$15,000

ASSESSED ON EACH COMPANY IN FIRST ANTI-REBATE CASE.

### VERDICT AGAINST PACKERS UPHELD

Defendants Are Armour Packing Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co. and Cudahy Packing Co.

St. Paul, Minn., April 30.—Judge Sanborn filed the opinion of the United States circuit court of appeals which he had written affirming the judgments of the United States district court of the western district of Missouri, against the packing companies for accepting concessions of 12 cents per 100 pounds from the portion of the established rate for the transportation of provisions on through bills of lading from Kansas City to Christiania and other points in foreign countries.

Judges Hook and Adams concurred in the opinion.

The lower court imposed a fine of \$15,000 on each of the indicted firms and these fines have been affirmed.

The defendants in the case involved in the decision are Armour Packing Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co. and Cudahy Packing Co.

These cases are the first of the so-called rebate cases brought by the United States against the packers, to be determined by appellate court, and will form the basis for future action until the supreme court reviews the decision.

The substance of the conclusions reached by the court are as follows:

1. That the giving or receiving of a rebate, or concession, whereby property in interstate or foreign commerce is transported at a less rate than that legally filed and published, is a continuous crime, adjudicable in any court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes in any district through which transportation is conducted.

2. The rates of transportation from places in the United States to ports of transshipment and from ports of entry to places in the United States of property in foreign commerce carried under through bill of lading are required to be filed and published.

3. The giving or receiving of the rebate or concession whereby property in interstate or foreign commerce is transported at less than the established rate is the essence of the offense pertinently denounced by the Elkins act.

4. The contract between a carrier and shipper to transport the latter's goods in interstate or foreign commerce at the then established rate for a definite time, is in effect after a higher rate has been filed and published as required by law.

### KNIVES USED BY MURDERERS

On Morris and His Wife After Breaking Down the Door.

Chicago, April 30.—Crashing through an outer door with an ax, three men attacked John Morris and his wife with knives in their home, 52 Shillito street. They left Morris dead and his wife severely wounded. The motive for the murder is believed by the police to have been revenge for an affront placed on the men by Morris, their former friend, in ordering them from his home one night last week. It was accomplished after the couple had barricaded the door against them with every movable piece of furniture at hand.

Five men were arrested. They are said to be members of the "Sholto" gang. They are Michael O'Sheay, Jerry Sullivan and William Sheehan, who have been identified by Mrs. Morris, and George Reed and James Hansen, friends of the others, who are held pending a coroner's inquest.

### Miners Cut Off From Rescue.

Johnstown, Pa., April 30.—The officials of Mine 35 of the Berwind White operations at Fourtwel, where seven men have been imprisoned by water for the last 72 hours, stated that it would take at least 24 hours more to effect a rescue. A wall of water of 400 feet through, completely filling the mine heading, now separates the unfortunate men from the rescuing party.

### Shot Her Husband.

Danville, Va., April 30.—H. L. Williams, a carpenter, was seriously shot by his wife at the home of her father, Mrs. Williams recently left her husband, taking their two small children. Williams, the wife says, had arrived at the home and demanded that he be given possession of the children.

### Dynamite Was Fatal.

Cettigne, April 30.—One person was killed and 30 persons seriously injured by an explosion of dynamite at the harbor works at Antivari, on the Adriatic. The buildings surrounding the harbor works were badly damaged.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 30.—Enough snow fell in Milwaukee Monday to delay railway traffic. The storm was general throughout the state.

### Upset Alcohol Lamp.

Lacrosse, Wis., April 30.—Mrs. A. J. Elliot, aged 70, of Everett, Wash., was burned to death at the home of her daughter here. The accident was caused by the overturning of an alcohol lamp, which the aged woman was using to heat a curling iron.

### Killed His Rival.

Washington, Ga., April 30.—Mad with jealousy, Frank Kane killed John Hicks in the presence of Miss Emma Simmons, to whom both men were attentive. The young woman was the only witness.



### LIVE STOCK

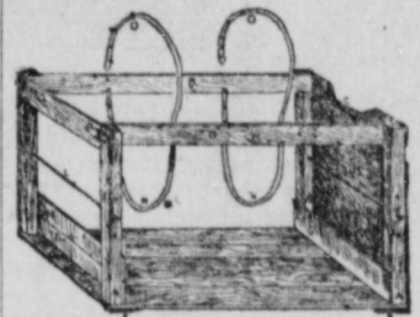
HOLDER FOR UNRULY EWES.

Device Which Will Prove Convenient at Lambing Time.

We have a plan for making a handy farm device for the holding of unruly ewes during lambing time, which we think will be of interest to others, writes a correspondent of Prairie Farmer.

This holder is used by us for holding stubborn ewes. We had a couple of very stubborn ewes last winter which would not own their lambs. We wanted to save the lambs, as they were very fine ones and we resorted to holding the ewes, but as this took considerable of our time we devised a holder which holds a sheep far more securely than two men can by hand.

We can place a ewe securely in this holder and go about doing other chores and the lambs will take care



Rack for Nervous Ewes.

of themselves. This holder might be very valuable to any farmer who has stubborn ewes. We would especially recommend its use in small flocks.

We saved all of our lambs last winter, which was quite a task, as they were born early in the winter when the weather was quite cold. We found that by using the holder we were born early in the winter when less work.

We make sheep holders of old fence boards, which did very well, as we find this material plenty strong, but when the lambs tried to suck they let us know that our device was not complete. We therefore resorted to iron rods, as shown in the cut and marked K and L. These are made adjustable for different sizes of sheep as shown in the cut by three rings which represent the holes which were bored through the corner posts.

We used the axes of an old children's playing wagon. These axes answered the purpose very nicely as they were just the right length. We then sawed two boards 34 inches long, marked BH in the cut. These were nailed to the inside of the corner posts. Then we attached a board across the front end with a portion marked C in the cut, sawed off so as to give plenty of room for the sheep's throat, enough to hold any of our sheep. In starting the construction we began with two boards, E and F, about 22 inches long, to which we nailed the bottom boards, which are 34 inches long. We made four posts of fence boards 26 inches long, which we attached to the bottom or floor, one on each corner, as shown in the cut. These posts being marked A in the sketch. We then proceeded with our work and attached three boards at ends on bottom, one in front and two in the rear. These we thought would make the ewe stand in proper position.

We next attached an old hinge to a board for the rear end of the holder, which we then fastened to the holder by one nail through the bottom nail hole in the hinge which allows the board or end gate to drop down out of the way. This is quite a convenience, as it is out of the way and is not liable to be broken off by a sheep running against it. This board is marked D in the cut. This door is fastened shut by a small hook which goes over the nail in the end of the door.

We then found that we must strap our sheep in the holder to make them secure. So we nailed straps to the boards B R, two straps to go over the sheep's back and two straps to go under the sheep's belly. These straps as shown in the sketch, are marked O N. They can be made adjustable by putting any number of holes in the straps which may be found necessary for the size of the sheep which the holder is to accommodate. Four different straps are used for this purpose, one end being securely nailed to the board on the one side and the other end being slipped over a nail, which makes it a very convenient fastening.

For making the iron rods stay in place we fastened a wooden button, as it is called, which holds the rods in their place. We then inclosed the front end by nailing boards on slantingly. This makes the holder much more rigid than it would be were the boards nailed on straight across; the boards form a very good brace in this way.

### Carrots for Horses.

An addition of five or six pounds of carrots to the daily food ration of ordinary work horses will always be a benefit. They should be sliced longitudinally so that they will not stick in the animal's throat and choke him.

From all the American tests it appears fair to say that there is no marked advantage in grinding grain for healthy horses that have good teeth.

## MORE STOCK—LESS CORN.

Method by Which Soil Can Be Kept in Good State of Fertility.

Years of experience have taught me that the wise farmer is he who keeps his land up to the highest notch of fertility, if not by one means, then another. There are many different ways to accomplish this, and the plan for each man to follow is the one that gives best results, with material at hand, at least expense.

Here in Southwestern Iowa, writes the correspondent of Farmers' Voice, it is not necessary to buy fertilizer; that is sold in the markets. Most farmers keep at least a few head of stock, and the wise man is he who doubles the number of head of stock and divides his acres of corn. If he will then judiciously and systematically go about building up his land (supposing it has run down), his income would very soon double.

Every man must study his soil and if he has a knowledge of chemistry so much the better; but for the ordinary farmer, I first recommend seedling down old worn out land to clover, using plenty of seed, and in three or four years plowing the clover under deep and seeding some other part of his farm to the same.

So many farmers have the idea that they must have from 60 to 80 acres of corn, and perhaps not an acre of hay or pasture. The corn will average say 40 bushels, where if they had half the number of acres and made it yield 70 bushels, they would be the gainers; then seed the balance to hay, Timothy, clover and alfalfa bring always a good price, and if the farmer will keep hogs and cattle enough to feed this crop to, put every ounce of manure on the land where it is most needed every year or two, plowing up a new piece and seeding down, there is not the least doubt but that his bank account will double.

Farmers that live on leased land cannot follow this method and move every year, but it is to the interest of both landlord and tenant to stay on the same place as long as possible and also to bring the land up to the highest productivity.

There is no more simple plan to follow for the average farmer than crop rotation. If we see a field of thin soil with the corn stalks no larger than one's finger and showing a yield of no more than 20 bushels, you will also find on the same farm manure piled around the barn so high one can find no room for anything else, and one can be sure that farm has never had a load of any kind of fertilizer and the only thing it is sure to have will be a mortgage.

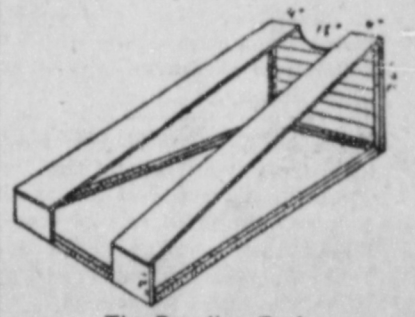
### A BREEDING RACK FOR BULL.

Description of Stocks in Use by Experiment Station.

Following is a description of a pair of stocks in use in connection with the Pennsylvania experiment station herd, and which have been giving very good satisfaction:

The apparatus is constructed by sinking two 3x9 1/2 inch timbers into the ground, these being about three and one-quarter feet high and 18 inches apart. At a distance of 8 and one-half feet from these, and in line with them, place two similar supports one and one-half feet high. These supports are each connected by a plank, and a bar placed across the upper end, forming a pair of stocks into which a cow may be easily gotten.

They are also made adjustable, so that they can be made larger or



The Breeding Rack.

smaller as the case may demand. This is accomplished by fastening the planks upon which the bull's feet will rest, with movable pins, so that they may be placed close together, or the reverse.

In this connection, considerable trouble was experienced in properly gauging the width of them. If they are too wide the bull's feet will get down between the rack and the support and might cause injury to both animals. The width already given, 18 inches, is sufficient, and in case of heifers, may be somewhat less than this. It requires, too, several trials, before the bull becomes accustomed to his new surroundings, but when properly made, and with a little care and experience, it is found to give very satisfactory results.

We append, says Hoard's Dairyman, an illustration of a device, which embodies all the essential principles above described, but is made movable and more in the form of a box. It should be made very strong and the planks upon which the bull's feet are to rest should be supported from below by a plank reaching from the front to the rear corner posts. One of these planks should be left loosely fastened with bolts or pins so that the space between them may be increased or decreased to correspond with the size of the cow.

### The Impotent Bull.

Standing in the barns without exercise, together with an unbalanced ration often causes impotency and then the farmer wonders why his bull is not a breeder. Using a young bull too heavily often brings about the same results.





### It Pays to Paint

There is nothing that adds to the selling value or the renting value of a house like good paint—there is nothing that makes home more home-like than good paint.

It pays to paint. The better the paint, the better it pays.

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pays in the beginning because it goes so far—pays in the end because it lasts so long, and looks so well, as long as it lasts. There is no paint like it for beauty and durability, for economy and satisfaction.

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(INCORPORATED)

### Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Last Monday night the marriage of Mr. S. K. Hunt to Miss Mary Sparlock took place at the bride's home on Center street. Mr. H. C. Combs and Miss Martha Luke were married last week Thursday evening. The young people are all well known in Berea and The Citizen joins with their many friends in wishing them success.

Rev. B. S. Jones, of Lane Theological Seminary will preach at the Congregational Church next Sabbath morning.

The Commercial Club met in the hall in the Bank Building last Wednesday night with a small attendance. Many matters of general interest were brought up, and referred to different committees.

It is reported that A. P. Settle, who is now engaged in business in Kingston has decided to return to Berea. He will occupy J. M. Ehl's store on Chestnut street and sell goods for a while. Then he is planning to open a skating rink in Berea.

Mrs. G. D. Holliday has been very ill for the past few days.

Mrs. A. P. Settle and Mrs. Addie Barnett are doing all kinds of dressmaking, ironing and pressing, over R. E. Moye's store.

J. P. Bicknell was in Richmond on last Monday.

Mr. Wm. Hopkins, a former student, who has been teaching in Rabun Gap, Ga., is visiting his sister here in school.

Mrs. Tarleton Combs has been very sick for several days.

Mr. G. W. Nicely and family have moved from Center street down to their store on Depot street.

Miss Martha Sparlock, who was badly burned while trying to kindle a fire with kerosene last Thursday, is rapidly improving.

The Misses Flora Combs and Lorena Howard entertained a number of friends at their home Saturday night.

Word has been received that Harold Hunting, the son of the late Principal Hunting, is to be married May 13th, to Miss Eunice Merrill, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Miss Bess Harrison, who has been sick about fourteen months, was successfully operated upon by Dr. Cowley last Friday morning and seems to be recovering very nicely.

Mr. R. H. Harris and family are visiting friends and relatives in Paris and Lexington this week.

T. C. Viers and daughter, Beulah, of Safford, Ga., have been visiting with J. E. Dalton and family.

Mary Adams returned home Friday from Richmond, where she has been helping care for her Cousin Willie Milion, who has consumption.

An 8 1/2 pound boy was born to Dr. and Mrs. Cook last Thursday. Mother and child are getting on well.

Strayed or stolen from our lot on Prospect St., a dark red heifer, yearling, with horns. Finder will be rewarded by returning to T. R. Hays.

### STUDENTS

#### \$100 a Month During Vacation

Sell the most complete and exclusive line of transparent, hand-colored, pocket knives ever manufactured. Name and address on one side; photo, with "Red" logo, or other emblem on the other. Sell on sight. Shown and spoken to by the "Red" logo. Write TODAY for our liberal terms. Golden Rule Cigar Co., Dept. C, 199 Redwood St., Chicago, Ill.

### College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. J. A. R. Rogers arrived in Berea last Friday to stay until after Commencement.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and Mr. and Mrs. Gamble went to Payson to help organize a Sunday school last Sunday.

Wm. Hopkins has entered school to take some sloyd work which will help him in his work at Rabun Gap, Ga.

Wm. Bowman, one of the students, being threatened with appendicitis, was taken to the hospital, but is improving.

Dr. Thompson spoke in Chapel Sunday night on "Universal Brotherhood."

Miss Mary Pickering led the Y. W. C. A. meeting Sunday.

### Berea Wins in Baseball Game

In Spite of Dirty Work of Kentucky Wesleyan University.

Amid yells of derision and showers of dirt and rock, the Berea Varsity team took their places last Thursday on one of the side hills of Winchester. The battle, billed for 3:30 between the Kentucky Wesleyan team and Berea, in reality was between the latter and the allied forces of Kentucky Wesleyan and Winchester. Words can not do justice to their recruits or their battle field.

There were a few, among the spectators who loved a good, clean game, and had it not been for them the Berea boys must have become discouraged. They played good ball in spite of the difficulties and at the close of the game were overjoyed to find the bathroom locked. Ringers could not win the game for Kentucky Wesleyan, and neither could their umpires.

The score was—Berea 10; Ky. W. 8. Batteries—Berea, Hopkins and Meese; Ky. W., Previtt and Young, Hook and Dairson. Strike outs—Hopkins 16; Previtt, Hook, 8. Base on balls, Hopkins 5; Hook 2. Hits off of Hopkins, 4; Previtt, Hook, 9.

### INJUNCTION HOLDS

Kentucky Court of Appeals Passes on an Interesting Question.

Frankfort, Ky., May 6.—The court of appeals, through Judge Barker, declined to dissolve an injunction granted by the Woodford circuit court to restrain a tobacco raiser from breaking a contract into which he entered with the Burley Tobacco Society and selling his crop to the American Tobacco company.

In the action is raised the question of the constitutionality of the legislative act legalizing the forming of pools by farmers on their products adopted by the Kentucky assembly in 1906.

In overruling the motion to dissolve the injunction Judge Barker writes that the six members of the court are so widely divided on the questions presented that they prefer to pass them until the case comes regularly before the court on its merits and can be fully argued and presented. The question is probably the most interesting now before the people of Kentucky, as upon the decision rests the future of the Society of Equity, now flourishing among the farmers and tobacco raisers of the state.

### WILL MEET IN NEW YORK

Daughters of the Revolution Accept Gotham's Invitation.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 6.—The annual meeting of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution accepted the invitation of the New York society to hold the meeting of 1908 in New York city.

The following were elected to membership on the board of managers for two years: Mrs. W. J. McCarty, Kentucky; Miss Martha Perrine, Ohio. A resolution intended to increase the representation of the smaller state societies was defeated.

The visiting delegates will be entertained at several functions until tomorrow, when they will go down the Ohio river for a visit to historic Blennerhassett Island and leave from Parkersburg for the Jamestown exposition.

### THIS FROM MORTON

Insurance President Says Roosevelt Could Get It for the Asking.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 6.—Theodore Roosevelt can have the nomination for the presidency again for the asking, says Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and former secretary of the navy, who was here attending an agency meeting of his company. Mr. Morton said: "I am strong partisan of the president. If he would run again there is not the slightest doubt the Republican national convention would make his nomination by acclamation. Many believe he can be induced to accept it. I do not believe so. I was with him when he wrote his determination not to accept a third term, as he called it. It was not done impulsively, and he meant it."

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NAVEN LAUNDRY J. B. Richardson



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Before you buy your Spring supply, see the Pullins Beehive manufactured and sold by Wood Work Department, Berea College, Berea, Ky. It is one of the latest improved. Has all conveniences and is an ornament to place in any one's yard. Call and investigate.



The Colorado river took its name from the color of its water, the Spanish name meaning red. It is muddy only at high water.

Austria was the next country after England to build and open a steam railway. She beat France in this respect by one day only.

Pearl fishing in Moro province, Philippine Islands, can only be done by vessels built in the United States or in the Philippines.

Antiquity of Bells. The invention of bells is attributed by some of the best foreign campanologists to the Egyptians, who are credited with having made use of such percussion instruments to announce the sacred fetes of Osiris. In China they are said to have been known nearly 8,000 years before the birth of Christ. The Greeks and the Romans, it is said, never used bells of a large size. Yet the hour of bathing and the opening of the market places were advertised daily by ringing bells, and it appears that small ones would scarcely have answered the purpose.

He Knew Boys. Farmer Meddergrass—I set my boy Hiram to sawing some wood this mornin'. Farmer Naylor—Did ye? I'll send my boy Silas over to help him. Farmer Meddergrass—No; don't ye do it. I want the job done in a hurry.—Philadelphia Press.

Pastor (just coming from church)—Hello, Seppi! Why are you looking so unhappy? Seppi—Because I have just lost 6 crows at cards. Pastor—That's the punishment for not coming to church. Seppi—Yes. But the two winners—they weren't at church either.—Bombe.

The Lamp of Life. There are three wicks to the lamp of a man's life—brain, blood and breath. Press the brain a little, its light goes out, followed by both the others. Stop the heart a minute and out go all three of the wicks. Choke the air out of the lungs and presently the fluid ceases to supply the other centers of flame, and all is soon stagnation, cold and darkness.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

### Does Your Heart Beat

Yes. 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces constipation. Poisonous substances are then absorbed into the blood, instead of being removed from the body daily as nature intended. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills, liver pills. All vegetable.

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A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

**BEREA PUBLISHING CO.**  
(Incorporated)

**E. Albert Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.**

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A professor in Copenhagen university is said to chloroform plants. After several days they bud in great profusion.

A large, Filipino Methodist Episcopal church is in process of erection in a prominent locality in the city of Manila.

It is recalled that James Bryce is one of the very few men who have set foot upon the top of Mount Ararat. This was nearly 30 years ago. The mountain is over 17,000 feet in height.

Between St. Petersburg and Tsarskoe Selo there is a special line, with a private station at each end, for the exclusive use of the imperial family. Every yard of it is constantly guarded, and the czar himself often drives the locomotive—of course, under the superintendence of the proper driver.

Boycott against American goods in China has been suppressed. The American consul general at Canton reports a striking punishment for those who tried to further it in that province. The viceroy has compelled the association which promoted the attempt at boycott to turn over the money in its treasury to a public hospital. Thus money intended to make trouble will go toward alleviating it.

The derelict is one of the great dangers of the sea. Hulks of abandoned vessels often float about for months and cover distances of thousands of miles, being of course a menace to every ship which traverses their vicinity. The government has done good work in ascertaining the whereabouts of such perils and blowing up and sinking the derelicts. A revenue cutter is about to be constructed which will be designed especially for this duty, in addition to her regular service. She will have great steaming radius.

The village inn at Addington, England, has been tenanted by the members of one family since the reign of Henry VII. On the death of the mother of the present hostess she left her son, but only three daughters survived her. The three sisters in turn took possession, and the present hostess is the last of them. The Jolly Millers' inn at Newnham, Cambridgeshire, has been kept by a family named Musk for the last 400 years. It is recorded in Cambridge annals that Queen Elizabeth once stopped here and drank a quart of "ye olde English ale" without getting down from her horse.

A French writer on the subject accepts as correct the estimate that within the last nine years—the period which practically covers the development of the machine—not less than 550,000 automobiles have been manufactured, valued in the aggregate at a billion dollars. And he freely concedes that in this line of effort the United States takes first place. Considering the start the countries of the old world, particularly France, were given, this admission is particularly interesting and highly complimentary to the land of the free and the home of the auto-lover.

Citizens of a New Hampshire town which is infested with moths have shown that they know what patriotism means and what the flag stands for. One article in the warrant for the town meeting called for an appropriation to exterminate the moths, another for money with which to buy a new flag. The first was accepted, the second rejected. The people agreed that the old flag could serve every purpose of a hard-working and able-bodied flag for at least one more year; but they knew that the moths would not wait.

The so-called sacred cattle of India, which have recently been imported into Texas by Mr. Borden of that state, were shipped from Karachi with the sanction and under the careful watch of the United States department of agriculture. Most of the animals were bulls. Should the expectation of the imperviousness of their hides to ticks and also their breeding qualities be demonstrated, it is likely that other shipments of India live stock will follow.

## Effect of Eye Strain on the General Health

By DR. GEO. M. GOULD,  
Distinguished Eye Specialist, Philadelphia.

It has been demonstrated by scientific examinations that from 30 to 60 per cent. of school children have ocular defects requiring the use of spectacles in order to enable them to preserve their eyes, to maintain their general health, and to keep up with their fellows who have good eyes.

As a matter of pedagogics of school efficiency, of the preservation of eyesight, and of general health, the public is vitally interested in having these ocularly deficient and handicapped children supplied with spectacles. The public school system therefore justly demands that those children too poor to procure the scientific refraction required and the skilled fitting of proper spectacles should furnish such poor children with these helps, absolutely necessary in order to enable them to carry out the school work required by the law.

The "accommodation" function of our eyes is their power to focus equally clearly the images of objects at a distance and those near the face. Its mechanism is the crystalline lens, controlled by the ciliary muscle. The lens has an innate and spontaneous elasticity which gives it the ability to increase its refractive power required as an object is brought nearer the eye. This increased refraction is incited by the contraction of the ciliary muscle. This act is called accommodation. As has been said, it is little exercised in myopia, and hence there is little pain or "eyestrain" in purely myopic defects or nearsightedness. In the condition called emmetropia, or optical normality (only approximately existing), it is called into use, and increasingly with every increase of nearness of the object looked at, until its extreme is reached when the object is so near the eyes that it is not clearly seen—that is, with accurate focus or clear photographic definition.

Although the medical textbooks give little or no hint of this, it is true, as thousands of good physicians and patients well know, that headaches, 50 per cent. at least, are due to eyestrain. Many observant physicians believe that the so-called "paroxysmal neuroses," periodic headaches, migraine, epilepsy, asthma, etc., as well as hysteria, neurasthenia, "brain-fag," "nervous breakdown," are very frequently caused by years of morbid ocular struggle.

Mental diseases follow: weariness alternating with hyperexcitability, an amazing need of walking, truancy (escaping from ocular labor), morbid introspection, nameless torments and self-tormentings, diseased habits, hopelessness, melancholia, manias, incipient and functional insanities, and indirectly occupational failure, crime, and many other errant trends.

## The Folly of Gambling

By REV. CANON J. W. HORSLEY,

enwell Gaol. I was trying to keep a man straight who had been a burglar, a drunkard, and a gambler. "I can leave off burgling," he said to me one day, "I can leave off drink, but I can't leave off betting."

The ignoble and unbrotherly desire to make money without giving anything in return for it is, in my opinion, the chief consideration which should deter people, and especially young men, from gambling. It is to my mind immoral for one to take money in that way. This point came out strikingly in the evidence I gave before the royal commission on betting which was appointed to inquire into the subject some years ago.

When I said that a man had no right to bet, one of the peers sitting on the commission remarked that it was too sweeping an assertion, for the remark did not apply to a man like himself, who could afford to lose. "That is where you are wrong," I replied. "You can't afford to lose. With men in your position it is a case of noblesse oblige. It is for you to set an example to the people in a lower class of life. You may be able to afford to lose the money, but you are not able to afford to lose the influence of your example."

The suffering which falls on the wives and children of married men who gamble must be seen to be believed. I remember on one occasion going to two cottages which stood side by side. They were both tenanted by married men. Their wives were in rags and their children half starved. One of the men was a drunkard, while the other, though quite sober and always in work, was perpetually having his resources drained away through betting. Although he saw the misery to which his wife and children were reduced, he kept on, always hoping against hope that he would make a coup and recover himself, instead of pulling up at once, when his hard work would soon have told and he would have been able to extricate his wife, his children, and himself from the terrible condition in which they lived.

Undoubtedly gambling is increasing. You have only to look at the increased number of betting papers and compare them with what they were a certain number of years ago to understand that this is the case; if they did not succeed they would not be published. The way in which betting is invading sport after sport is terrible, for this is making it well-nigh impossible for decent people to follow them.

## The Second Wife

By FRANK RICHARDSON.

many marriages turn out unhappily for the parties concerned lies in the unfortunate but by no means unnatural desire that men have for marrying their second wives in the first instance.

If a man could marry his second wife first there would be fewer bachelors.

## ARE WE "ISOLATED?"

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS DO NOT SHOW IT.

If We Buy Less Per Capita of Foreign Products Than Other Nations Do, It Is Because That More Than Any Other Nation We Supply Our Own Wants.

Taking issue with the New York Tribune's contention that commercial isolation cannot be charged against a country whose exports have in the last ten years of protection exceeded those of the United Kingdom and have gone far beyond the exports of France and Germany, while as to the total of foreign trade the United States stands third among the nations, the New York Times says:

"Why should not \$3,941,510 Americans buy or sell more than England, France, or Germany, whose populations range around 40,000,000 each? Why should not a nation of \$107,000,000 of wealth surpass each of several nations of which any two hardly surpass its resources? Why should not an undeveloped country grow faster than those which have reached, if not passed, maturity? If the United States has done so well under outward and repressive conditions, what might it not do if the bonds were cut?"

Not to buy as much as you sell, and preferably more than you sell, is in the eyes of the average free trader a sin and a shame. It never seems to occur to his mind that a nation, like an individual, buys what it needs and no more. The United States is in the fortunate position of needing to buy less per capita than any one among the producing nations. On this account our country is greatly envied by all the world. Not only that, but all the world recognizes that fact that we have reached this enviable position through the policy of so stimulating and developing our great productive resources as to supply our wants to a degree that no other nation can boast.

We have accomplished this splendid result with a protective tariff. Yet in the last 12 months we have bought of the outside world close upon \$1,400,000,000 of its products. These we have paid for with our exports of about \$1,850,000,000. Of the \$1,400,000,000 of imports, \$800,000,000 worth were articles which we could have ourselves produced and would produce if compelled by trade hostility to do so.

Ought we to have bought more than \$800,000,000 worth of these competitive articles? If so, why? We did not need any more; then why purchase more? The fact that the per capita average of either exports or imports is larger in European countries of smaller population only proves their worse fortune and our better fortune. It certainly does not prove that we ought to have bought and sold more. We sold according to our surplus and bought according to our requirements.

As a matter of fact, we bought beyond our requirements. On this question of enormously increased purchases of commodities produced by foreign labor the Times remarks: "And, by the way, how long is it since the party which has legislated against foreign trade for generations has claimed the growth of foreign trade as one of its achievements? Why is not the growth of foreign trade a legitimate argument for a higher tariff, so that it may be checked?"

The growth of import trade to a total almost double that of 12 years ago under a "reformed" tariff might well serve as a legitimate argument for a higher tariff. It is very certain to serve that purpose when the question of tariff revision shall have been forced upon the country. Let no one suppose that when the time arrives for altering the schedules the alteration is going to be altogether downward. There are schedules which need revising upward. Positive proof of that is to be found in a yearly intake of more than \$800,000,000 of dutiable and competitive articles.

As to the question how much better we might have done in the matter of swelling our foreign trade to its present vast proportions "if the bonds were cut," we leave the Times to figure that out, merely contenting ourselves with the remark that the nation which achieves the greatest prosperity by looking after the interests of its own people will invariably be found to be best able to buy and consume products of other nations. Some of the bonds were cut in 1894, and we are now buying nearly double what we did before the bonds were restored by the Dingley tariff.

**Another Truce.**  
The German government has "generously consented" not to assassinate German industries by enforcing its maximum tariff against American exports. The modus vivendi has been extended another year, and will last until July 1, 1908. The industrialists of Germany have troubles of their own in the increased cost of living and the higher rate of wages they have been compelled to pay. If to this adverse condition were added the complete loss of a market for their manufactured products amounting to \$150,000,000 a year, such as would inevitably follow the precipitation of a tariff war with the United States, the consequences to German industrialism would be serious indeed. Again we say there will be no tariff war with Germany. Neither will there be any butchering of American industry in order that the Germans may grab a bigger chunk of the American market. At least not while the party of protection remains in control of the United States government.

## "IOWA IDEA" IS PASSING.

Less Inclination to Play Into the Hands of Democrats.

The rage for tariff disturbance seems to be subsiding in Iowa. A telegram in the New York Tribune says:

Des Moines, Ia., March 28.—In the legislature to-day Representative Miller, a Democrat, asked for consideration of his joint resolution calling upon the Iowa congress delegates at Washington to vote for immediate revision of the Dingley tariff, "so far as it affords a shelter for monopolies." This is the language which the so-called progressive Republicans incorporated in their platform last year. A Republican moved to lay the motion on the table. An effort was then made by a Cummins man to have a substitute motion to refer considered. He was ruled out of order, and the motion to lay on the table was put. Miller demanded a roll call and all the progressive Republicans voted to have the question side-tracked.

It must be that Gov. Cummins has seen a new light. He is latterly maintaining a discreet reserve on the tariff question. Is it because he no longer regards "reform" as the surest road to the senate? His followers, too, seem to have learned something from experience. At least they know enough to decline playing into the hands of Democrats. They have not always been so politically wise.

**McKinley and Reciprocity.**  
The effort to emasculate and ultimately destroy the protection system of this country very commonly takes the form of misrepresenting the attitude of both McKinley and Blaine on the question of reciprocity. For example, the Washington Post:

"Mr. McKinley was converted to the doctrine of trade reciprocity by Mr. Blaine, and he was a more or less reluctant disciple; but he came to embrace the idea with all the energies of his mind. When he became president he looked around for a competent man to negotiate reciprocity treaties, and his choice fell on John A. Kasson."

That President McKinley was for a time favorable to the ratification of the Kasson treaties is not to be denied. But it was for a short time only. Later, when by information received from primary sources he had become convinced that to concede these treaties would work serious injury to many lines of domestic production, he changed his views and gave his full approval to the policy of non-action. In the summer of 1901, three months before he delivered that much quoted and greatly garbled Buffalo speech, President McKinley declared himself explicitly in these exact words:

"I favor no reciprocity that takes from a single American workman his job."

That this was his final judgment there is no room for doubt. Taken in its entirety, with all its qualifying clauses—such as trade arrangements "which shall not curtail domestic production"—the Buffalo speech in September does not in the slightest degree clash with the declaration three months earlier as quoted above. His last public utterance tallies perfectly with the platform on which he was elected in 1896. That platform favored reciprocity that would not conflict with protection; reciprocity "in articles which we do not ourselves produce;" reciprocity in non-competitive products only. That was McKinley reciprocity and Republican reciprocity in 1896 and 1900. That was Republican reciprocity in 1904. It must remain Republican reciprocity while protection remains a "cardinal principle" of Republican faith. Not until the Republican party drops protection can it take up reciprocity in competing products.



**Wage Increases.**  
Notice of an increase in wages of one dollar per week has been posted in six of the largest silk dye houses in Paterson. The advance affects about 5,000 men with weekly wages ranging from \$10 to \$20. It is expected that the smaller dye houses will grant a similar increase. Would these advances in wages occur if the tariff were now in course of revision, or even if a definite date for taking up revision had been agreed upon? Certainly not. Would the wage increases be granted if reciprocity treaties had been concluded, or were in course of negotiation, by which a tariff reduction on silk goods was conceded in favor of imports from France and Germany? Just as surely as the tariff is revised downward by direct reduction or by reciprocity concessions, so surely will wages be revised downward in every branch of industry. It is well to keep this fact in mind.

## TEMPERANCE NOTES

STRONG DRINK A CURSE.

Its Use Robs a Man of His Most Priceless Possessions.

The heart, according to the dictionary, is "the inner part of anything; the chief or vital part; the seat of the affections and the passions; the seat of the understanding and the will; the moral sense; love; courage; spirit; disposition of mind." And immorality and drunkenness rob man of all this, which makes him a man in contrast with a beast. What is a man without the inner part, "the inner man of the heart in that which is not corruptible?" He is a beast and worse; for a living creature which is destitute of this inner consciousness, takes no high place in the animal world; and such is the miserable drunkard.

A man destitute of his "chief and vital part"—that part which can know, understand, and respond to God, and which can edify, help, love and serve his fellow-creatures—is a moral monster; and such is the miserable drunkard or opium slave. A man without this vital part, is a man half dead, a blighted creature; his affections are paralyzed; he treads on wife and children to gratify his self-indulgence, the man is without heart. And he is without understanding. Again and again the physical suffering which is caused by his self-indulgence in strong drink, has told him the effect which intoxicating liquors have upon him. But the comparatively short time of pleasure is all he thinks of; he is without understanding even of that which his experience teaches him; he is befuddled, blindfolded, by the demon into whose charge the devil has committed him, and he cannot help himself. He has sold his will and his understanding to his greatest enemy for short-lived pleasure—the miserable creature is without heart.

Who knows how many have passed out of this world into a hopeless eternity with a heart taken away by God's great enemy, whom they did not resist that he might flee from them? And they have chosen an unspeakably terrible hereafter, a lot prepared, not for them, but "for the devil and his angels" (Matt. 25:41). Drunkards and sorcerers are often linked together in Scripture. And drunkenness, including slavery to opium and other sedatives, immorality, in all its terrible forms, and spiritualism, which is a mental drunkenness, make men heartless and cruel towards their fellow-creatures, as they are wicked towards God, in their rejection of and disobedience to him.

And drunkenness and immorality are the essence of selfishness, continues Mrs. M. Baxter, in writing in Christian Herald. The drunkard, maddened by the thirst of hell, which Satan has made to burn in his body, will leave wife and children, or husband and children, uncared for, without food or fire, bedding or proper clothing, to indulge in the temporary satisfaction which the stupefaction of intoxication brings with it. Oh, how truly, "wine and new wine take away the heart!" The power to reason, the power to reflect, the power to have compassion, the power to consider responsibility—all is gone, drowned by the miserable drink, the horrible, devilish self-indulgence, regardless of what others suffer. And truth, honor, honesty—all which raises a man—depart when the drink, or opium, or immorality lay hold of him; he has, like Ahab, sold "himself to the devil in the sight of the Lord" (1. Kings 21:25).

**The Church and the Saloon Question.**  
Bishop R. S. Foster has said: "The church of to-day, much more the church of the future, must take to its heart the duty of combining and massing its force against the gigantic atrocity of Christian civilization that mothers nine-tenths of the woes and sorrows that blight and curse our modern age—the traffic in intoxicants, which hides its deformity under forms of law. The conflict is now upon us. The church must lead in this reform. This is her most peculiar province. It comes in the line of the great class of moral issues of which she is the recognized guardian. The rum hole must be closed, or the rum hell will engulf Christendom. If ever the pulpit had a right, the duty to flay with unsparing rebuke, it is here."

**Unscreen Saloon Windows.**  
Bishop Geer, of New York, believes that drinking could be lessened if the doors and windows of saloons were not screened. Especially would this have a restraining effect upon many young people, he thinks. The bishop made these statements at a recent meeting of the Church Temperance society, in New York, and at the same time he suggested that the organization could do a good work in obtaining the abolishment of such screens.

**Reject Drinkers.**  
Men desiring to occupy certain positions of trust in the United States must be bound by regular "bonding companies," one of whose main questions is, "Do you drink intoxicating liquors?" If this question is answered in the affirmative, the company will refuse to bond the applicant. It is said that over two millions of the best business positions in the country are closed to all but total abstainers.



# CORNER FOR THE JUNIORS

## THE EAGLE HUNTER.

Daring Feats of Willy Amrhein, of Switzerland.

Who is the bravest man in the world? Well, that's a hard question to answer, isn't it, boys? So much depends! But suppose we ask who is the most daring man in the world? One might say the Arctic explorer, another might say the African lion hunter, and so on. But I rather think you had not thought of another fellow—the eagle hunter of the Alps. Ah, but he is a daring man! And he is so used to running risks that he actually thinks nothing of it. One of the greatest eagle hunters in Switzerland is Willy Amrhein. A man who went with him on one of his eagle



The Daring feat.

hunts (and Willy, by the way, makes a specialty of capturing young eagles alive) has written the following account of the day's experience: We started long before dawn, for we had a long and arduous climb to make, over colossal rocks, dangerous glaciers and yawning abysses, before we could hope to reach the eyrie heights where the eagles nest. At last we reached a cliff where Willy halted the party and bade us hush, while he crept to the edge, and leaning cautiously over, scanned the shelf of rock at some distance below. An uplifted finger both warned and beckoned us. With infinite care we crept to the edge and looked down. There was a nest with a couple of eagles just the age to have shed their white baby down and begin to put on soft feathers. Beside the nest, on the sun-warmed shelf of rock, stood the mother eagle, performing her morning toilet. It was a charming sight! But we had work before us, and alas! had one cruel thing to do! While the rest of us held him, Willy aimed carefully. Crack! went the gun, and zip! flew the bullet straight to the

eagle's heart. She leaped far out in air, gave her wings a mighty flap, then sank straight as a plume line out of sight into the ravine below. "Wait here for me," commanded Willy, and he descended as rapidly as he could in the right direction as noticed by his practiced eye. After a time he returned with a broad smile on his face. "She's a bird, indeed!" said he; "seven feet, if she's an inch, from tip of wing to tip of wing." After this came the daring work. Having found a suitable ledge overhanging the nest, Willy directed us in arranging some heavy logs as a sort of crane or support for a long pole, from the further end of which he had suspended a stout pulley, and from the pulley hung a long and very strong double rope, to each end of which a sack of rocks was attached. A set of signals having been arranged between us, he now descended the mountain to a ledge which was about 50 feet below the nest, preferring to ascend from there rather than descend from where we were, for we were fully 75 feet above the nest. Removing one of the sacks of rock and carefully fastening into its place a rude sort of seat, with a stout, sharp alpen hook in hand, and a couple of sacks in which to place the young eagles, he gave the signal and we from

## ISRAEL ENSLAVED IN EGYPT

Sunday School Lesson for May 19, 1907  
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Exodus 1:1-14. Memory verses, 13, 14.  
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Then they cried unto the Lord in their trouble, and he saved them out of their distresses."—Psalm 107:13.  
TIME.—According to Ussher's chronology Jacob went down into Egypt about 1706 B. C., and the sojourn in Egypt was for 215 or 430 years from that time. For the length of captivity see Gen. 15:13, 14; Ex. 12:40; Kings 6:1; Gal. 3:17.  
RULERS.—It is quite generally agreed by scholars that the Pharaoh of the oppression was Ramses II., and the Pharaoh of the Exodus his son, Menephtah I.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.  
The Chosen Family.—Vs. 1-5. "The first seven verses are introductory to the whole book. In accordance with the almost invariable custom of the writer, there is first a brief recapitulation of preceding events, and then a statement of the actual condition of affairs."—Joseph Parker.

V. 1. "These are the names." The 12 sons of Jacob only are given, the heads of the families or clans. "Every man and his household." "The household," according to the Hebrew idea, included not merely wife and children, but men-servants and maid-servants, dependents and retainers, even hirelings who might quit the service and go elsewhere when it pleased them."—Rawlinson. How numerous these households were can be surmised from the fact that Abraham could muster 318 armed men to rescue Lot (Gen. 14:14); Isaac was mightier than some of the neighboring kings (Gen. 26:16); Esau and Jacob had to separate because their followers were so numerous (Gen. 32:6, 7).

V. 5. "And all . . . were 70 souls." The list is given in Genesis 46, where two women are included, Dinah, Jacob's daughter, and Serah, a granddaughter. Perhaps, as Canon Cook suggests, these were named because they remained unmarried. Dean Payne Smith (Bampton Lectures) estimates that altogether, with their households and retainers, they numbered 3,000 souls. "That so large a body should be favorably received need not excite surprise."

The Reasons for Removal.—"There was need for Jacob's family being removed from Canaan, as some of them were becoming much tainted with the idolatry and pollution prevalent there. In Egypt, on the whole, life was purer. Then there was a risk of their amalgamating by marriage with the doomed Canaanites; but the Egyptians were so different a race that there was no such risk with them. To be among the Egyptians would also be a benefit to them in other ways, for they would learn much from a people so skilled in all the arts of life and so superior in civilization."—Blakie. Even the afflictions they were to suffer there were not the least of their gains from the stay in Egypt, as we shall see.

A Period of Prosperity.—Vs. 6, 7. It was a wise providence of God that introduced the period of bondage in Egypt with a period of liberty and prosperity; otherwise, the Hebrews would not have remained in Egypt after the end of the famine.

A Period of Adversity.—Vs. 8-14. The period of prosperity through which the Israelites passed was from Jehovah; but so, no less certainly, was the period of adversity which followed as soon as they were strong enough to endure it. Both were parts of God's great process of development and training.

Ramses II. as a Builder.—"This king was the most enterprising builder of all the Pharaohs, and that means the sacrifice of tens of thousands of lives. He built temples and reared monoliths and colossal statues. His temples were approached through long avenues of sphinxes. Out of the solid rock at Ipsambul he hewed two spacious subterranean temples, and set up by their doors four human figures 60 feet high. Among his public works was a chain of fortifications along the entire northeastern frontier of Egypt, for 160 miles. By his command immense dikes were built on the lower Nile and in the Delta. Canals were dug and cities were built."—Prof. E. P. Humphrey.

The Climax of Cruelty.—Ex. 1:15-22. When Pharaoh found the Israelites flourishing even under this terrible oppression, he resorted to measures still more severe, ordering the destruction of their male infants as soon as they were born. The females would be harmless, and would prove valuable slaves. "A similar policy was pursued by the Lacedaemonians toward the helots, by Mithridates toward his Roman subjects, and by the Caliph, Hakim, toward the Egyptians."—F. Johnson. When the official midwives evaded the king's command, "by a refinement of cruelty to which the Herod of the future was not equal, he required parents to execute the sentence of death on their own children."—Humphrey. This was indeed the climax of affliction.

Practical Points.  
"Prosperity is a great teacher," said Hazlitt; "adversity is a greater." Affliction was called by Mallet "the wholesome soil of virtue," in which patience, fortitude, and all the graces take root and flourish. Affliction gives us sympathy for others in distress. "In the wounds our sufferings plow immortal Love sows sovereign seed."—Massey. Affliction strengthens our moral fiber. Affliction discloses the best that is in us. Trials show us our weaknesses.

## RAZING FORESTS AND BUILDINGS.

### FATAL STORM SWEEPED THROUGH THREE SOUTHERN STATES.

Doing Incalculable Injury To Growing Crops and Killing Large Numbers of Live Stock.

Memphis, Tenn., May 1.—Reports from West Tennessee, Eastern Arkansas and North Mississippi indicate that one of the worst wind and rain storms in recent years passed over that section in the night, doing almost incalculable injury to growing crops, killing large numbers of live stock and poultry, blowing down residences, stables, barns and outhouses, and beating the ground so hard that cotton and corn, which had been replanted must be replanted for a third time.

In Tunica county, Miss., there was a cloudburst lasting several hours, flooding large sections of the district. In Tate county, Miss., near Stray Horn, several families were rendered homeless and a number of persons had narrow escapes from drowning when fleeing from the rapidly rising waters. In Hardeman county, Tenn., near Whiteville, there was a cyclone that tore a wide path for several miles, sweeping everything before it. Whole belts of forests, containing valuable timber, were blown away.

Wire communication with the stricken sections is impossible, every telephone and telegraph line for miles around being down, and a hard rain has prevented men from reconstructing them. Therefore it is impossible to learn whether or not there was any loss of life. Rumors are drifting in from several towns in this section of fatalities at interior points.

### WENT SHOPPING ON HAND CAR.

When Two Women Were Run Down By Train and Killed.

Edgemont, S. D., May 1.—Having borrowed her husband's hand car, Mrs. F. M. Bittrick, wife of a section foreman of the Burlington at Marietta, accompanied by Mrs. Joseph Wilson, set out for this city, nine miles away, to do some shopping. When half way here they were run down by a freight train and both killed. The engineer thought they were section men and would lift the hand car from the rails as usual. He blew the whistle repeatedly, but the women were so absorbed in their novel ride and their effort to propel the car they did not hear the warning. Five young children are left destitute by the death of Mrs. Wilson, her husband having deserted her two months ago. The coroner is investigating.

### Worst in Years Was Cold Spell.

Washington, May 1.—The month ending was the coldest April in the last 26 years, and within a degree of the coldest April ever experienced, according to the weather bureau. The report says: "The month was characterized by a succession of cold spells which swept southeastward over the northeast Rocky mountain slope and gradually southward and eastward over the entire country east of the Rocky mountains. The cold was almost continuous, except for brief intervals of a day or so of warm weather, and it closes with remarkably low temperatures in the interior valleys and the southwest."

Accident, Says His Secretary. Philadelphia, Pa., May 1.—Henry C. Terry, for years the leading criminal lawyer here, is dying at the University hospital from a bullet wound in the abdomen received in a mysterious manner. Mr. Terry, who is 61 years old, lives at the Hotel Normandie with his wife. The hotel manager refused to discuss the case, but the suicide idea is strongly hinted at. Miss Adams, Mr. Terry's secretary, told the hospital people that the injury of the lawyer was an accident.

### Entombed Miners Rescued.

Johnstown, Pa., May 1.—After being entombed since last Friday noon in the Berwind White Coal Co.'s Mine No. 38, at Foutsell, near here, the seven miners who were shut off from the world by a sudden rush of water, caused by the breaking of a wall of an abandoned mine, were rescued. The men were greatly exhausted. Owing to their weakened condition it was decided not to bring them out until after the mine had been drained, which will be done as quickly as possible.

### Deadly Torpedo.

Newport, R. I., May 1.—The navy has under secret trials at the torpedo station a remarkable torpedo, with a new steering device that is to be irresistible, with power enough to destroy the most formidable battleship afloat. The speed is from 28 to 35 knots under water. Secrecy is maintained as to its methods of steering and how to keep it at the proper depth.

Mrs. Thaw's Gift. Denver, May 1.—Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry K. Thaw, has given assurance that she will give \$50,000 to the Westminster university of Denver a Presbyterian institution.

### Mates Walk Out.

Baltimore, Md., May 1.—The threatened strike of the first and second mates of the Merchants' and Miners Transportation Co. to enforce a demand for higher wages, was begun here. Some 34 men at this and other ports touched by the line quit.

### Ten Days in Jail.

Yonkers, N. Y., May 1.—William B. Dodge, of New York, son of the philanthropist William Earl Dodge, was sentenced to serve a 10 days' term in prison in addition to paying a fine of \$100 for automobile speeding.

## 1855 Berea College 1904-5

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Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, a year to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

### Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

Living Expenses are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

School Fees are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

Payment must be in advance, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the month. Installments are as follows:

For Winter Term (12 weeks)—First day, \$17.00 (besides \$1 deposit); 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; total, \$29. If paid all in advance, \$28.

For Spring Term (10 weeks)—First day, \$14.40; 28th day, \$5.40; 56th day, \$2.70; total, \$22.50. If paid all in advance, \$20.00.

The two terms together, paid for in advance, at a reduction of \$2.50, making only \$49.00.

Longer Winter Term, (16 weeks)—First day, \$20.60; 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; 84th day, \$5.40; total, \$38.00. If paid all in advance, \$37.00.

Refunding. Students excused to leave before end of term receive back all they have advanced on board and room, except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week, and a fee of fifty cents is charged for leaving the boarding hall and fifty cents for leaving a room in term time. There is no refunding of incidental fee.

It Pays to Stay. When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The First Day of winter term is January 2, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

**WILL C. GAMBLE,**  
BEREA, KENTUCKY

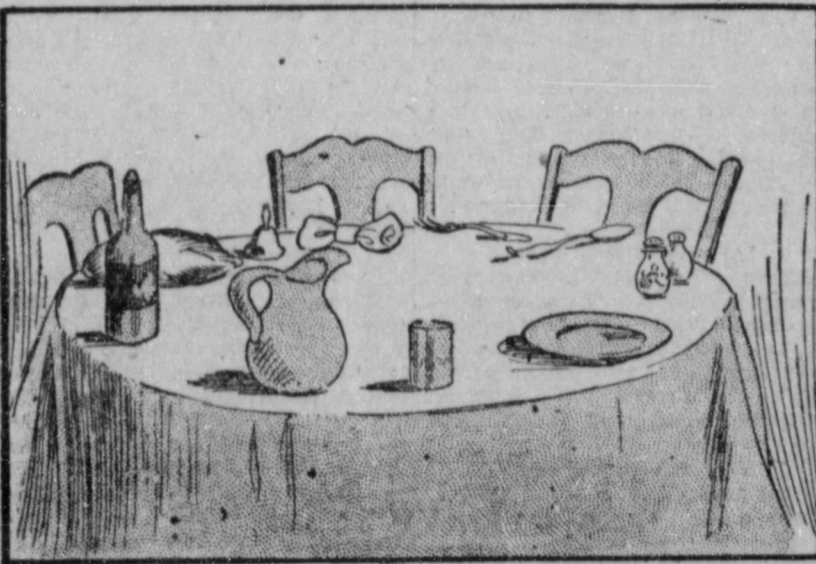
### That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. See full premium list on page 2.

### A JOLLY MEMORY GAME.



Arrange ten or a dozen articles on a table, place a very clearly marked number beside each one. Then call in your company and give them just one minute to the second for observing the articles and numbers. Then they must return to the other room and try to write down the articles in the order in which they were arranged, numbering each properly. At first it will be most difficult for

most players to remember everything and every number. But with practice they will find they can depend on their memories more and more. It is one of the very best games for the family to play. If father or mother complains of failing memory recommend it to them. It will really benefit them, just as some form of calisthenics will benefit their stiffening muscles.



## THE SCHOOL

### Problems of the District School.

By Prof. Dinsmore.

#### Part 2.—Things To Be Kept In Mind.

8. The Daily Program.—This is more difficult and more important than the items previously considered. To properly divide the time between work and play, between study and recreation, to give each branch and each class its dues and no more, to arrange all in the order that will produce the best results requires mature wisdom and ripe experience. The new teacher will have to draw heavily from precedents established by long usage. The following is offered as a working model. Each teacher will need to make such changes as his particular situation requires.

#### DAILY PROGRAM.

CLOSING TIME	MINUTES	1ST GRADE AND CHART CLASS	2ND GRADE	3D GRADE	4TH GRADE	5TH GRADE
8:10	10					
8:25	15	Copying	Reading	Reading	Reading	ARITHMETIC
8:40	15	Copying	Reading	Reading	Reading	ARITHMETIC
8:55	15	Busy work	READING	READING	Physiology	Physiology
9:10	20	LESSON	Copying	Arithmetic	Physiology	Physiology
9:25	15	Copying	Numbers	Arithmetic	Physiology	Physiology
9:40	15	Copying	Numbers	Arithmetic	Physiology	Physiology
10:00	15	Copying	Numbers	Arithmetic	Reading	Hist. or Geog.
10:15	15					
10:30	15	Busy work	NUMBERS	Reading	Hist. or Geog.	Hist. or Geog.
10:45	15	LESSON	Spelling	Language	Arithmetic	Hist. or Geog.
11:00	15	Numbers	Spelling	Language	Arithmetic	Hist. or Geog.
11:15	15					
11:30	15		DISMISSED	Language	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
11:45	15			Language	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
12:00	10			Language	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
12:15	10			Language	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
12:30	10			Language	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
12:45	10			Language	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
1:00	10			Language	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
1:15	15			Language	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
1:30	15	LESSON	Reading	Reading	Grammar	GRAM. COMP.
1:45	15	Copying	Reading	Reading	Grammar	GRAM. COMP.
2:00	15	Copying	Reading	Reading	Grammar	GRAM. COMP.
2:15	15	Copying	Reading	Reading	Grammar	GRAM. COMP.
2:30	15	LESSON	Spelling	Geog.	Geog.	Reading
2:45	15	Copying	Spelling	Geog.	Geog.	Reading
3:00	15	Copying	Spelling	Geog.	Geog.	Reading
3:15	15	DISMISSED	DISMISSED	Geog.	Geog.	Arithmetic
3:30	15			Geog.	Geog.	Arithmetic
3:45	15			Geog.	Geog.	Arithmetic
4:00	5			Geog.	Geog.	Arithmetic

(Continued Next Week.)

## THE FARM

### How to Kill Fungi.

By Francis O. Clark.

Fungi (little thread-like plants) live inside the tissues or upon the foliage of the cultivated plant. These tiny plants feed upon the juices of a plant and either kill or stunt the growth. Fungus spores cannot start or grow in the presence of some chemical such as copper. A fungicide is a chemical mixture which either destroys fungus spores or prevents them from starting and growing.

A fungicide merely prevents plant diseases while an insecticide is a mixture used to kill insects. We should first determine whether it is a disease or an insect which is destroying the plant, and then apply only the one remedy needed. Most insecticides are worthless as fungicides, and most fungicides will not kill insects. If we find harmful insects, and diseases on the same plant at the same time, we may combine the two remedies in one application.

*Bordeaux Mixture* is perhaps the best fungicide. To prepare this, take 4 lbs. Copper Sulphate (blue vitriol, obtained at the drug store) 6 lbs. unslacked lime and 50 gallons of water. Place the copper sulphate in a burlap sack in 4 gallons of water until it melts away in the water. Slack the lime in a little water in a barrel and pour off the milk of lime, into a barrel or tub. Clean out the barrel in which the lime was slacked and fill it half full with water, then add the Copper Sulphate water and the milk of lime. (The milk of lime should be strained through burlap.) When thoroughly mixed, the spray is ready for use. This mixture can be multiplied or reduced according to the amount of spraying to be done.

This mixture can be used for apple and pear blight, apple rots, potato blights, mildews, etc.

If you are troubled with Oat Smut or Potato Scab, the seed should be treated with formalin. This can be obtained at the drug store, and must be well corked.

For *Potato Scab* put 1 pint into 20 gallons of water and mix well. Lower the seed (in a sack) into the solutions and leave 1½ hours.

For *Oat Smut* add 1 pint of Formalin to 30 gallons of water and soak the Oats 10 minutes.

If the apple and pear blight is bad the disease cannot be controlled by spraying, and the diseased trees should be cut out and burned.

## WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar.....	\$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth.....	.55
White Rose Flour, per Sack.....	.50
12 Pint Cups.....	.15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon

All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

## R. E. MOYE.

I am now ready for business with a new and complete line of Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Tin and Enamelware.

Country Produce Wanted.

C. C. Rhodus Building - - Berea, Ky.

## Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

### CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

The following short dialogue between one of the men of Company A and Sergeant Campbell, Company C, will give the reader some idea of the interest the boys took in the coming election:

Company A—"I am still for my government, but as for my part I'll support 'Little Mac,' for if we elect 'Old Abe' the nigger will not only be free to carry arms, but the ballot too, and I'll be d—d if I like the idea of voting by the side of a cucumber-shinned nigger; and you know there are thousands of good soldiers and loyal men at home who will support as good a conservative as McClellan."

Sergeant—"I readily admit that you party embraces many good Union men but it embraces every secessionist, bushwhacker, guerilla and rebel in Kentucky, and these really recognized Union men are to scream from the world's view the disloyal hosts that are huzzing for Mac. When you hear a fellow spouting about the d—d abolitionists having got up this war, you may set him down as a traitor or a copperhead, and they belong to the very meanest class of reptiles that crawl; and I believe if the case could be fully investigated, we should find that it was one of them that betrayed old Mother Eve in the Garden of Eden. Away with your nonsense about conservatism! Do you think our noble constitution has no innate power to maintain itself that copperheads must become its conservators? If you cast your vote for conservatism you will be spending your influence in the conservation of this hellish rebellion. We want no more men to manage public affairs who are so desperately afraid of hurting slavery. We want no more men covering half his face with his country's flag and half with the traitor's flag of rebellion. I tell you it is all a delusion. After the horrible record of the last three years, slavery is gone. To revive or restore it you may as well call the bodies of the unnumbered dead of this war to come from their graves as to try to infuse life into the dead corpse of American slavery. This is not fanaticism, but the sober, solemn truth and the sooner we old soldiers realize it, and conform our conduct in accordance with the better, for the sooner our army realizes this fact, the sooner will the final exterminating blow be given to this accursed, disgraceful rebellion."

The 4th of September, 1864, all the troops around Chattanooga rejoiced at the news of the fall of Atlanta, nor were our feelings of joy the less on the 6th, at the news of the death of John Morgan, the guerilla chief, who was shot in trying to escape from some of Gen. Gillem's men in a garden at Greenville, Tenn. Some of the Eighth boys remarked:

"Johnny rides on his raids no more,

And ladies can wear jewelry as before."

About this time quite a number of our battalions were sick, principally from fever. Alvin Schull, Company A, a fine, promising young man, died in October, much loved and lamented by his comrades. His father, Dr. Schull, of Irvine, Ky., arrived a few days before and conveyed his remains home.

During our long stay at Chattanooga, Chaplain Kindred held religious worship regularly in camp twice a week. Sometimes we had a sermon from a member of the Christian Commission, and several times were interested by the able old refugee, Chaplain Burkett, of the Twenty-first Kentucky. A marked improvement was noticed by the writer and others in the general morals, speech and conduct of the Eighth within the last year. We heard much less profanity in camp than formerly. Many had become disgusted at so much vulgar profanity and quit the habit. Others whose convictions were deeper seated, had joined our Christian League, instituted in the Eighth and Twenty-first Kentucky in September, 1863.

Doubtless many good men, now exemplary Christians, can date their start in a genuine reformation in life to some of those interesting meetings held in camp. At least the author is certain that several have since then made such statements, their manner of life being proof of the same.

Our comparatively peaceful routine duty at Chattanooga was interrupted the 26th of September. The rebel General Forrest crossed the Tennessee River at Harpeth Shoals, and made an attack on the garrison at Athens, Ala., thus threatening our long crack line, the N. & C. R. R. At four o'clock that evening all of the Eighth able for duty marched to the depot, each man with sixty rounds of ammunition and three days' rations, leaving a few convalescents with our camp and equipment. We, in company with the Sixty-eighth Indiana, on board a

train of platform cars, halted at Bridgeport and took on a good supply of axes, spades and picks. The night being very dark, the train ran slow, and reached the mouth of the Cumberland tunnel at daylight the 27th. After a hasty breakfast we laid off a line of earthworks and worked faithfully all day. We cut trees and rolled logs and large stones into line, against which the hard earth was piled breast high.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

### A Story of Alexandre Dumas.

This story is told of Alexandre Dumas: It is well known that he could not refuse a request—at least not often. One day he gave a man a letter to one of his intimate friends in Brussels. The friend, a wealthy merchant, received him as though he had been Dumas' own brother, introduced him to his circle of acquaintances, placed his stable at the man's disposal and did everything in his power to make life pleasant for Dumas' friend. After the lapse of fourteen days the man suddenly disappeared and with him the best horse in the merchant's stable. Six months later the merchant visited Dumas and thanked him for the kind of people he recommended to his consideration. "Dear friend," he added, "your friend is a shark. He stole the best horse in my stable." Astonished, Dumas raised his hands toward heaven and cried, "What, he stole from you too!"

### Mazeppa and the Cossacks.

The word cossack means robber, and the name Cossacks was given by the Turks to a race in manners, appearance and language like the Russians, but who are said not to be really akin to them. The Cossacks of Little Russia and the Don Cossacks are said to be the most unscrupulous robbers in the world. They excel in horsemanship and form a large part of the Russian imperial cavalry. Styled sometimes the spies of the czar, they keep the nihilists in greater check than any other power and number many more than a million men. Mazeppa, a Don Cossack, the subject of Byron's poem, when condemned to be bound upon a wild horse and borne away to his fate, was carried toward the Ukraine, on the borders of Poland, and, being rescued by Cossacks, became their chief.

### Violet For Mourning.

It was not by accident that violet was chosen by many nations as the exclusive color for mourning and by us also for half mourning. Painters suffering from hysteria and neurasthenia will be inclined to cover their pictures uniformly with the color most in accordance with their condition of lassitude and exhaustion. Thus originate the violet pictures of Manet and his school, which spring from no actually observable aspect of nature, but from a subjective view due to conditions of the nerves. When the entire surface of walls in salons and art exhibitions of the day appears veiled in uniform half mourning this predilection for violet is simply an expression of the nervous debility of the painter.—Nordan's "Degeneration."

### A Broad Hint.

Sir Andrew Agnew of Lucknow, a well known Scotch baronet, was long pestered by an impudent sort of person, who insisted on being constantly "underfoot." Finally, however, he dropped off, and Sir Andrew was asked how he got rid of him.

"Oh," said he, "I gave him a broad hint."

"A broad hint?" repeated the inquirer. "I thought he was one of those who never could be induced to take one."

"By my soul," said Sir Andrew, "he was obliged to take it! For as the chiel wadna gang out at the door I just threw him out of the window!"

### Air Pressure.

At the level of the sea the pressure of the atmosphere on the piston of an engine is about fifteen pounds to the square inch, but decreases at higher altitudes. As this atmospheric pressure must be overcome by the steam pressure before any work can be done, it is evident that at the diminished air pressure of high altitudes more work can be obtained from a given pressure of steam than at the sea level, or, in other words, an equally effective pressure of steam can be obtained with the expenditure of less fuel. The difference, however, is not great enough to be of any practical importance.

### Bounty For Scapls.

During the French-Indian war of 1754 the French offered a bounty for British scalps. In the same year a bounty of £100 each was offered by the authorities of the several colonies. In 1755 Massachusetts granted a bounty of £40 for every scalp of a male Indian over twelve years of age and £20 each for the scalps of women and children. In 1764 John Penn, grandson of William Penn and governor of Pennsylvania, offered a bounty of \$150 for every "Indian buck" killed and scalped.

### The Conditions Different.

Husband (with newspaper).—When I'm at home you are forever hammering at that piano or else your tongue is running like a trip hammer. It wasn't so before we were married. Wife.—No, it wasn't. Before we were married you held my hands so I couldn't play and kept my lips so busy that I couldn't talk.

### Too Much Nothing.

"This cheese is full of holes," complained the prospective purchaser. "Yes, sir," said the proprietor. "That's right."

"Haven't you got one with the holes full of cheese?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## CONSPIRACY CHARGED

Sensational Arrests Follow Life Insurance Investigation.

New York, May 1.—Sensational results have quickly followed the inquiry by the district attorney's office into the recent election of directors of the New York Life Insurance Company. George R. Scruggs, manager of the international policy holders' committee, which inspired the present investigation, making grave charges against those who conducted the election, was himself arrested at Albany last night and put aboard a train for New York. Scruggs is charged with conspiracy. He is the third man identified with the international policy holders' committee to be taken into custody. The others are Charles Stirrup and Charles F. Carrington. These two were not members of the committee, but were employed as watchers at the directors' election of the Mutual Life Insurance company, while Carrington acted in a similar capacity at the New York Life election. They are specifically charged with having "unlawfully conspired together for the perversion and obstruction of the due administration of the laws of the state of New York with relation to the election of directors of the New York Life Insurance company."

## DETECTIVES CHAGRINED

Body of Horace Marvin Found in Spot Often Gone Over by Them.

Dover, Del., May 6.—The body of Horace Marvin, Jr., the young son of Dr. H. N. Marvin, whose mysterious disappearance had baffled solution since March 4, was found on Saturday lying in a pool of water less than half a mile from where he was last seen playing. There is much to make it appear that the little boy wandered away and fell exhausted into the pool on the marshes where his body was found. Physicians have decided that the boy did not drown. No marks of violence were found on the body. The stomach was empty and the child may either have been frozen or starved to death. The condition of the stomach indicates, according to the physicians, that the boy suffered privation for at least forty hours prior to death.

The detectives are perplexed at the finding of the body so near to the Marvin home and at a point which they had walked over again and again.

### Ax Falls in Big Print Shop.

Washington, May 1.—A large reduction in the force of the government printing office was made today when Public Printer Stillings announced the dismissal of 204 employees, of whom 102 were journeymen bookbinders and an equal number of sewers and gold workers. The public printer states that he was forced to take this action because of the amendments to the laws governing the printing and binding of government reports and congressional documents.

### A Georgia Jury's Views.

Macon, Ga., April 30.—L. D. Strong, manager of a large mercantile store in this city, walked into the printing office of Henry D. Smith yesterday and fired five bullets into Smith's body. While the tragedy was being enacted the grand jury found an indictment against the man slain for seduction of Miss Lillian Strong, sister of the slayer. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, under the "unwritten law."

### Will Be No Delay.

Boise, Idaho, May 6.—Practically every available room in Boise has been reserved for lawyers, witnesses or newspaper men in attendance on the court which will try William D. Haywood on the charge of murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg. That there might be some delay has been intimated from time to time, but the fear of this has now been dispelled by statements emanating from both sides.

### Uncle Sam's Monthly Balance.

Washington, May 2.—The monthly comparative statement of the government's receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of April the total receipts were \$53,260,581 and the expenditures \$48,071,134, leaving a surplus for the month of \$5,189,447, and for the ten months of the present fiscal year a surplus of \$56,478,751.

### Mrs. De Massy Declared Guilty.

New York, May 3.—"Baroness" Anais Louise De Massy, a pattern designer, tried for the killing of Gustav Simon, a shirtwaist manufacturer, was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree with a recommendation of mercy. The prisoner was remanded to the Tombs until May 9 for sentence.

### Big Plant Closed Down.

Ekaterinoslav, May 2.—The great Briansk foundries and rolling mills, the largest mechanical plant of Russia, has been closed owing to the continued political and industrial agitation in the districts. The workmen have been discharged and the furnaces sealed.

### The Weather Bureau's Report.

Washington, May 1.—The month ending yesterday was the coldest April in the last twenty-six years and within a degree of the coldest April ever experienced, according to the weather bureau.

### Sir Chentung Leaving.

Washington, May 2.—Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese minister, has said good-by to the president. The minister has been promoted to an important position in his country and will shortly return to China.

## NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Tersley Told Information Concerning Matters of Current Interest to Kentuckians.

## THE STATE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

More Are Found Accurately Detailed the Happenings of the Largest Import Which Are Attracting Attention Throughout Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., May 6.—The feud which for years made Breathitt county, Kentucky, an armed camp and resulted in the loss of more than a score of lives is to have another day in court this week. Breathitt county, however, will not be the theater of Justice this time. A change of venue has been obtained for the trial of the alleged slayers of James Cockrill and they are to face a jury in Lexington. The trial is scheduled to begin Tuesday, when Judge Hargis, Senator Hargis, Albert Hargis, Sheriff Callahan and Jesse Spicer will be called to the bar of justice to answer for Cockrill's death.

## REFUSES TO HAUL BEER

L. & N. Railroad Defendant in Suit Brought by Brewer.

Indianapolis, May 4.—A transcript for the removal of the case of the F. W. Cook Brewing company against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company from the Vanderburg circuit court to the federal court, has been filed in the latter court. The plaintiff company is engaged in the business of manufacturing beer at Evansville, Ind., and asks that the defendant company be enjoined from refusing to transport this beer to various points in Kentucky from the Evansville brewery.

It is related that the defendant has refused to transport from Evansville to various points in Kentucky where there are local option laws, consignments of beer to customers of the plaintiff. It is related that other railroad companies doing an interstate business accept and deliver such goods at local option points in Kentucky, and it is alleged that the local option laws of Kentucky do not apply to sales and shipments made by persons engaged in interstate commerce.

In an answer that has been filed to this complaint it is set forth that the legislature of Kentucky has made it unlawful to bring to or transfer to any person in any county or town of the state, wherein there is local option, any intoxicating liquors. The penalty for such violation, it is related, is a fine of from \$50 to \$100 for each offense. It is explained in the answer that the defendant did not wish to make itself liable to such penalty by delivering the beer of the plaintiff in any local option communities.

## TO ENCOURAGE RAILWAYS

Louisville Board of Trade Deplores Too Much "Regulation."

Louisville, Ky., May 3.—The directors of the board of trade discussed the report of a special committee to prevent legislation hostile to the railroads of the state. The committee reported that it was opposed to such legislation and that new railroads be exempted from taxation for ten years, and that the people of the state do all in their power to foster the railroads of the state. This, the report said, was the proper way to cheapen the cost of transportation in Kentucky. They intimated that in their opinion the cheapness in the operation of railroads would result in a corresponding decrease in freight and passenger rates. The report will be discussed at an open meeting May 10.

## Important Question Involved.

Frankfort, Ky., April 30.—Questions involving the future of the Burley Tobacco society, known as the Society of Equity, in Kentucky, have been presented to the court of appeals in an action brought before the court from Woodford county. The American Tobacco company and individuals engaged in raising tobacco have asked the court to dissolve an injunction secured in the Woodford circuit court, restraining these individuals from selling their tobacco to the plaintiff after they have pledged it to the Burley Tobacco society. The injunction was secured by the Woodford board of control, which urges that if farmers can now break the contracts with the society it will result in defeating its purposes.

## A Question of Constitutionality.

Washington, May 2.—The constitutionality of the act of congress of June 1, 1898, prohibiting railroads engaged in interstate commerce from discriminating against members of labor organizations in the matter of employment is called into question by the case of Wm. Adair vs. the United States, which has been docketed in the supreme court of the United States. The case comes to the supreme court on a writ of error from the United States district court for the eastern district of Kentucky.

## Mrs. Laura Talbot Ross Dead.

Louisville, Ky., May 2.—Mrs. Laura Talbot Ross, one of the best known women in Kentucky, is dead at her home here at the age of eighty-two. She was one of the organizers of the Albert Sidney Johnston chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy.



## TRAPPED IN THE MINE,

VICTIMS FOUGHT FOR LIFE, BUT DEATH CONQUERED.

### KILLED REPORTED AT 50 OR MORE.

Heroic Boss, Hoping To Save the Imperiled Men, Remained in the Pit—He Has Not Been Found.

Charleston, W. Va., May 2.—In an explosion in the Whipple mine, Fayette county three men were killed, four badly burned, and five others, cutbombed, are probably dead. Those known to be dead, their bodies having been recovered, are: Hudson Burgess, motorman; Ras Wiley, sprinkler; Ira Kelly, driver. The missing: Isaac Pelter, mine boss; Robert Armstrong, Raleigh Tucker, Charles Burgess, William Wilton, colored. Henry Milton, stable boss, and three others were so badly burned that they were sent to the State Miners' hospital at McKendree. The mine is a shaft of 450 feet deep, with two openings, and belongs to the Dixon interests, the same that own the Stuart, where the explosion occurred last January, killing 86, and the Parra, where 23 lives were lost in February of last year.

The explosion occurred at the main return heading, about 1,200 feet from the foot of the shaft, and is supposed to have been caused by a heavy shot. Ninety-four men had been at work, but 50 had come out. Of those left inside 53 made their way out through the second shaft. The others are accounted for as killed, wounded or missing. The mine was not badly damaged, the chief harm being done outside, throwing out the cages and wrecking the frame work about the mouth of the shaft.

There were no marks upon the bodies of the men who were killed, and it is thought death was caused by suffocation. It is said that they would have been brought out alive had they been discovered 10 minutes sooner.

The mine, which was ventilated with a fan having a capacity of 125,000 cubic feet a minute, was regarded as one of the safest in the region.

Rescue parties will work throughout the night in an effort to save, if possible, the entombed men. The cage and fan are now in working order.

Isaac Pelter, boss of the mine, hoping to save the imperiled men fighting for life, remained in the pit after the explosion, closing up the air courses in an effort to force fresh air into the gas-filled chambers. He has not been found.

A telephone message just received from Scarbrough says that at 7 o'clock a rescuing party was able to enter the mine.

### FATALLY STABBED

The Watchman and Eluded the Pursuing Mob of Men.

Danville, Ill., May 2.—Deputy Sheriff John Cook, employed as a watchman at the Danville car works, was fatally stabbed by a stranger, who said he was seeking work. A mob of workmen chased his assailant into the woods a mile distant, where he escaped. They would have lynched him had he been captured.

Cook saw the stranger loitering about the works and told him to go to the office if he wanted employment, when the man attacked him with a knife.

### Shotgun Fired By Lightning.

Aniston, Ala., May 2.—In a terrifying thunderstorm here lightning struck the home of Thomas Phurrough, upon a wall of which was a loaded shotgun in a rack. The bolt jarred the gun from its place, and when it was in midair it was discharged. Part of the contents lodged in the body of an infant child of Phurrough, killing it instantly. Phurrough, who was near the child, was hit by shot rebounding from the hardwood wainscoting of the room, but was unharmed.

### Quick Action Prevents Lynching.

Decatur, Ala., May 2.—A lynching was barely averted here by the prompt action of the authorities, who speedily organized a grand jury, indicted a negro named Lipscomb, and spirited him off to Birmingham for safekeeping. The negro had attempted an assault upon Mrs. Schumpsher, a daughter of former Sheriff Silas P. Ryan. She was alone in the back yard of her home when attacked, and her screams frightened the assailant away. He was later captured and identified.

### Charged With Kidnaping.

Rockford, Ill., May 2.—Rev. Albert Dahstrom, the founder of the creed which had adopted a plank in its platform sanctioning polygamous marriages, returned to Rockford fresh from his combat with Chicago pastors, and before he had been in the city long he was landed behind the bars on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Marie Henderson, of Chicago, who charges the pastor with kidnaping her daughter.

### Col. E. S. Fowler's Report.

New York, May 2.—In a report issued by Col. E. S. Fowler, appraiser of the port, it is stated that the appraised value of precious stones for April, 1917, is \$2,073,488, as compared with \$3,614,923 for the same month last year.

### Students' Fatal Prank.

Denver, Col., May 2.—W. F. Connell, 28, of Greeley, Col., a student in Denver university, became entangled in a live, who trying to hang an effigy of the freshman class on a telegraph pole and was electrocuted.

## DAVIS CLAIMS LIFE AS A FORFEIT.

ANONYMOUS LETTER WARNED THE HUSBAND

That the Family Doctor Made Night Calls While Lights Were Low and Curtains Drawn.

South Point, O., May 3.—This little town is stirred as never before. Finding Dr. C. Wayne McCoy, the family physician, with Mrs. Davis in the kitchen, the window shades lowered, lights down and the doors locked, Capt. John Davis, a well-known steam boat master, shot him dead and then fled, but now is in jail.

"Your family physician visits your wife late at night," read an anonymous letter received recently by Capt. Davis as he was about to leave Portsmouth, O. "When he enters your house Dr. McCoy pulls down the shades and turns out the lights. You had better look a little into your family affairs." The letter was dated at South Point.

Kissing his wife, Capt. Davis left his home, saying that he was going to Portsmouth to take charge of his boat. However, he only went a short distance, and, after a few hours, returned to South Point. After lurking in the shadow of a house across the street from his home and seeing nothing of Dr. McCoy, Capt. Davis hurried into his barn and began a vigil that ended in the death of the man who had ruined his home.

It was shortly after 10 o'clock when he saw Dr. McCoy approaching. The physician, cautious, looked up and down the street, and then gave a low whistle. If any answer was received, Capt. Davis did not hear it, but, at any rate, Dr. McCoy, evidently reassured, entered the home.

The door had been opened for him by Mrs. Davis. Then the lights were turned low, the window shades drawn and looks in the doors clicked.

Stealthily emerging from his hiding place, Capt. Davis approached the rear door of the house and tried to open it. It refused ordinary methods. Then Capt. Davis threw his powerful shoulder against it. The barrier gave way and before Dr. McCoy and Mrs. Davis could realize the cause, Capt. Davis had struck a match, and, with the lighted pipe in his hand, was standing before them.

Capt. Davis cursed McCoy, declaring that he must die, but not a word did he address to the wife, who stood face in her hands, the picture of shame and despair.

McCoy immediately sprang upon the captain and a fearful struggle followed, but Davis pulled his revolver from his pocket and fired.

The first shot hit McCoy but did not kill him. The next instant Davis fired another shot, the bullet entering the back of the doctor's head. McCoy fell where he had stood.

Capt. Davis owns and operates the ferryboat at Portsmouth. His wife until last night, had borne an excellent reputation among society circles here.

### BIG LOCKOUT

Of Bricklayers at Philadelphia May Involve 30,000.

Philadelphia, May 3.—After vainly trying since last Friday to settle their dispute, which involves the question of the granite cutters' right to set stones which they have finished, the journeymen bricklayers of this city to the number of 2,400 were locked out by the master bricklayers. With the bricklayers are affiliated about 460 masons. The lockout will involve 30,000 workmen in this city and tie up nearly every building operation.

### Opera Singer Attempts Suicide.

Milan, May 3.—Arangelo Rossi, the tenor, who was with the Corried Opera company in San Francisco during the earthquake, and who, as the result of the fright he experienced, has not since been well, endeavored to commit suicide. Recently he lost his voice. This calamity weighed so deeply on his mind that he went crazy, and he cut his tongue with a pair of scissors. He was taken to a hospital in a critical condition.

### Scaffold Fell, Injuring Three.

Chicago, May 3.—Three persons were severely injured, two of them perhaps fatally, when a heavy scaffold fell four stories from the State street side of the North American building, Monroe and State streets, into a crowd of shoppers. Two of the injured, who may die, are Willie Hull, 16 years old, of 2026 East Ravenswood park, and William Rockwell, 62 years old.

### Shoots Woman and Himself.

St. Louis, May 3.—After climbing a two-story porch and breaking open a window, Albert Koenig, a fireman, secured entrance into the room of Nettie Woods in Walnut street and shot her. He then shot himself twice.

### Motor Plant Lost.

Chicago, May 3.—Fire destroyed the factory of the Monarch Motor Co. at Franklin Park, Ill. Loss, \$80,000. The blaze was caused by a gasoline explosion.

### Hotel Destroyed.

Durham, N. C., May 3.—Fire destroyed the Hotel Carolina, a four-story frame structure located in the center of the city. Loss, \$175,000; fully covered by insurance. There were 50 or 75 guests, all of whom escaped with out injury.

### Shot Himself and Son.

Connellsville, Pa., May 3.—While shooting at rats Charles Mealey, of East Scotland, shot himself through the hand and sent the same bullet into the abdomen of his 14-year-old son, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

## FOUND IN A BARREL

WAS THE BODY OF KIDNAPEE ALEX HOENIG.

### THE BABY HAD BEEN STRANGLED.

Parent and Former Domestic Questioned and a Nearby Plumber is Held For the Coroner.

Cleveland, O., May 4.—Three-year old Alex Hoenig, missing since Monday night from his father's home, 2322 Scoville avenue, was found dead strangled with sawdust in a barrel in a back yard two doors away by a neighbor, Mrs. M. Leopold.

Two hours later the boy's father, David Hoenig, a grocer and milk dealer; S. L. Schwartz, a plumber, and Mary Leiby, a domestic employed by Hoenig, were taken to Central police station, where they told Chief Kohler and the detective force what they knew of the case. Schwartz was locked up at the Central police station to be held as a witness before the coroner. No charge has been filed against him.

That the boy was strangled with sawdust was proved at the autopsy held at the county morgue.

This discovery gives an entirely new angle in the case. It proves that the boy did not meet death in the rear of the Hoenig home and probably indicates that he was killed in the shed in the rear of a meat market—the shed before which the barrel stood in which his body was found. It indicates, moreover, that he was killed Thursday night, after he had been returned to the vicinity of his father's home by the persons who had him in their charge.

Drs. Schuit and Jewett, performing the autopsy, found that the little fellow's mouth was full of sawdust. More than that, they discovered that the sawdust had been forced down into his throat, filling the windpipe. This, they declared, had caused death.

Chief Kohler put David Hoenig, S. L. Schwartz and Mary Leiby, the last named being a former servant of Hoenig, in the sweat box. The examination of Hoenig was most severe. Outside the room the protestations of Hoenig and his declarations that he knew nothing of the persons who had killed his son, could be heard, mingled with the weeping of the agonized man.

### TOWN BURNING.

Maple Falls, Washington, Being Destroyed By Forest Fires.

Bellingham, Wash., May 4.—The town of Maple Falls, situated in the northwestern part of Whatcom county, is surrounded by forest fires and is burning. Before telephone and telegraph wires went down a frantic call for help was made. A special train with fire-fighting apparatus left here for the scene. Maple Falls has a population of 800.

### Destroyed In Midsea.

Plymouth, England, May 4.—The British steamer Westgate, from Rosario, March 24, for the Tyne, arrived here and landed 48 survivors of the crew of the British tank steamer Silverpail, which was destroyed by an explosion of benzine in her cargo while passing through the Bay of Biscay. The engineer and four firemen were killed and four others of the crew were seriously burned.

### Receive Stiff Sentences.

Portland, Ore., May 4.—Former State Senators Franklin P. Mays and W. N. Jones were sentenced by Federal Judge Hunt in connection with the land fraud cases of eastern Oregon. Mays' punishment is a \$10,000 fine and four months in jail and that of Jones is \$2,000 and eight months in jail. Mays' sentence was stayed until November to permit an appeal.

### Mistaken For Criminal.

San Francisco, May 4.—The supposed desperado who was killed at Willow Monday night after a running fight with a posse of officers has been identified as Count Otto Von Waldstein, of Austria, scion of a noble family of history, nephew to the cardinal and to Prince Wartenburg, one of the richest men in Franz Joseph's empire.

### Firemen In Peril.

Pittsburg, May 4.—The electric street lamps of Pittsburg and Allegheny City were turned out. Fire broke out on a pole carrying a number of cables into the Allegheny Light Co.'s plant on Thirteenth street. Their voltage was 2,000, which would have been fatal to firemen if they had turned their hose on the pole.

### The Real Thing.

Chicago, May 4.—A mid-winter snow storm struck Chicago, and the May-day moving and May parties were threatened. The fall was heavy, a strong northwest wind driving the snow through the downtown streets, and the home-going workers found Christ-mas weather conditions prevailing.

### Swift Justice.

Woodbury, N. J., May 4.—Swift justice was meted out to Edward Gibson, a negro, who last Monday night attacked Miss Dorothy Paris, 19 years old, of Wenonah. Gibson made no defense and was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$3,000.

### Family Wiped Out.

New York, May 4.—William Cross, his wife and their two sons were found dead from inhaling illuminating gas in their home in Jersey City. Gas was pouring from a disconnected pipe in the kitchen.

## "WE'RE READY," SAY ATTORNEYS.

NO MORE DELAY LOOKED FOR IN FAMOUS CASE.

Every Available Room in Boise, Idaho, Reserved for Lawyers, Witnesses, Newspaper Men, Etc.

Boise, Idaho, May 6.—Practically every available room in Boise has been reserved for lawyers, witnesses or newspaper men in attendance on the court which will try William B. Haywood on the charge of murder of former Gov. Steunenberg.

That there might be some delay has been intimated from time to time, but the fear of this has now been dispated by statements from both sides.

Clarence Darrow, of Chicago, and E. F. Richardson, of Denver, jointly leading counsel for the defense of Haywood, have both stated that they are ready for trial.

Counsel for the prosecution, James H. Hawley and Senator W. E. Borah, who have been engaged especially, are of the opinion that there will be no further delay.

An application for a bill of particulars, filed by the defense, will be argued before Judge Wood, who will try the Haywood case but as his decision is not appealable, it is not thought that this will cause postponement.

The history of the case of the men charged with the murder of Steunenberg shows much delay, all of which has been necessarily expensive to the state of Idaho and the defense.

The state has already paid bills to the amount of \$52,000, and at the last session of the legislature of Idaho an appropriation of \$50,000 additional was unanimously passed, all parties concurring.

When Gov. Steunenberg was assassinated, the Miners' association offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of the murderer. Later this amount was returned to the miners by Gov. Gooding, with the statement that the state of Idaho would defray the cost of the prosecution of the murderer or murderers whoever they might be.

The defense fund raised by union labor throughout the country and an emergency fund by the Miners' Federation is reported to be very large and the total cost of carrying on this case from first to last will be enormous.

### DUG A GRAVE IN CELLAR.

Then Girl, Jilted by Her Lover, Ended Her Life.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 6.—Brooding over disappointment in love, Elva A. Ellison, 25, a maid in the employ of Stirling Johnson, of 501 Allen lane Chestnut Hill, committed suicide after having dug a grave in the cellar of the house. Mrs. Mary Snell, the housekeeper, found the young woman in the cellar, digging a long deep hole in the earth floor.

"What in the world are you doing?" asked the astonished woman.

"Making a place to die in," replied Miss Ellison.

"Well, you get upstairs and forget this nonsense," ordered the mistress. And for a time the matter was forgotten. Later the girl shot herself through the brain, killing herself instantly.

### Will Be Presided Over By Dewey.

Washington, May 6.—Adm. Dewey has accepted the invitation to preside at the dinner to be given Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador; Baron Kuroki, Vice Admiral Ikuin and a number of the officers of the Japanese ships who are expected to arrive in New York this week. Baron Kuroki is already on his way across the continent, having arrived in Seattle last week, and upon his arrival the precise date of the dinner, which is to be given in the Hotel Astor, will be fixed. This is the first time in recent years a large dinner of international importance has been presided over by a naval officer.

### Red Flags Displayed in Parade.

Boston, May 6.—About 10,000 people participated in the parade and mass meeting held by the labor organizations of this city as a protest against the proceedings against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. A Scandinavian social club, which brought up the rear, displayed three plain red flags. A thousand or more women were in line.

### Threw Himself in Front of Car.

Dearborn, Mich., May 5.—Suddenly overcome with a desire for self-destruction, T. F. Lundergan, a Marion O., man threw himself in front of a swiftly moving car on the Detroit Ypsilanti Ann Arbor & Jackson railroad and was killed, both legs and one arm being cut off.

### Hearse Upset By Street Car.

Chicago, May 6.—A hearse, in which the body of Miss Christina Engelson was being taken to the cemetery was struck and overturned by a street car. A carriage, containing pallbearers narrowly escaped. Although the hearse was wrecked, the casket remained intact.

### Blew Off His Head.

New York, May 6.—Frederick W. Wertheimer, 34, and married, committed suicide by shooting in his apartment in the Hotel York. He was found in bed, the right side of his head literally blown off. No motive is known.

### Drove Into the River.

St. Paul, Minn., May 6.—Fred Hill and Darwin Truax, of St. Paul, in attempting to drive across the Rock Island bridge near Inver Grove where it was open were drowned in the Mississippi river.

## STATE NEWS ITEMS

### BLOOD OF WOMAN SPILLED

By Night Raiders Who Call Planter's Wife to a Doorway.

Princeton, Ky.—The first blood to flow in the long siege of lawlessness perpetrated in this and adjoining counties in connection with the tobacco question was that of a woman, the wife of Robert Hollowell, living near here. An armed mob of between 25 and 40 masked men appeared at the home of Hollowell and began firing through the windows and doors. Hollowell, wife and little son were ordered out of the house, with the command that they had come after Mrs. Hollowell. Mrs. Hollowell, against the advice of her husband, left the family room for the front door, and, upon reaching the hall, was shot in the face with bird shot. "You people have shot me," she cried. "That is just what we came to do!" was the answer. According to Mrs. Hollowell's statement, one of the members of the mob gave a sign, however, and the firing ceased. She was told that they intended to kill her if she did not "quit talking so much" and leave the county. Hollowell and his wife were taken to a corner of the yard and were given orders to leave the country.

### RAT-KILLING DAY.

Entire Population Joined in Massacre of the Rodents.

Lexington, Ky.—Rats hunted by men, women, children, dogs and cats, were killed by thousands in Nicholas county. The entire population joined in the massacre of the rodents.

May 1 had been set apart as a general rat-killing day. Big posters, urging the residents of the county to lay aside all other business and join in the slaughter of the rats, were tacked up on the telephone poles, barns and stores.

The war was undertaken in self-defense, for the rats had become so numerous that even the small live stock, fowls and pets were being killed by them.

### BRIGHT STUDENTS

Awarded Five Fellowships By Central University's Chief.

Danville, Ky.—President F. W. Hine, of Central university, awarded the five fellowships given annually for post-graduate work. The lucky students and their major subjects are: Nicholas Dosker, Louisville, history; James L. Crenshaw, Dermotte, Ark., chemistry; Edward S. Lee, Covington, physics; Logan B. English, Elizabethtown, English, and William Lyne Stirling, Hopkinsville, German. The fellowships carry a cash payment of \$250 each with omission of dues which make each worth about \$350. A number of applicants were submitted, quite a number being from graduates of other colleges.

### Felled By a Negro.

Glasgow, Ky.—Information has just reached here of a vicious assault made by Jennie upon Mrs. Wm. Buster by a negro man. The negro approached her in the orchard. She screamed, and the negro knocked her down, and was taking her to a strip of woods near by when assistance came. The negro fled.

### Mrs. Gheens Passes Away.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Katherine Cox Gheens, 25, wife of C. E. Gheens, and daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Attila Cox, died of a complication of diseases. Her death came as a great shock to many friends, as she was one of the best known and beloved young matrons in Louisville society.

### Need More Warehouses.

Lexington, Ky.—Three Kentucky distilleries—the Old Crow, the Hermitage and the Herbst Importation Co. have purchased materials to put up seven warehouses that will hold 20,000 barrels each. Enlargements of the warehouses of other districts are being considered.

### Foul Play Suspected.

Louisville, Ky.—The body of the flatter found in the Ohio river was identified as that of W. C. Wilson, a prominent planter of Shelby county. Wilson left home on Christmas day last. It is suspected that he met with foul play.

### Local Option Law O. K.

Frankfort, Ky.—The county unit local option law, passed last year by the Legislature, was held to be constitutional by the Kentucky court of appeals and several important side questions were decided.

### Odd Fellows to Celebrate.

Georgetown, Ky.—The annual convention of the state encampment of Odd Fellows will take place in Georgetown, May 15. About three hundred members from all over the state will be present.

### Blue Grass Fair.

Lexington, Ky.—At a meeting of the directors of the Blue Grass Fair association, held here, the classification for the departments was adopted, and practically the same amount of money will be offered as premiums this year as last.

### She Gets \$15,000.

Barboursville, Ky.—One of the largest verdicts in a suit for damages on record here was that given Mrs. Fielding Moore in a suit against the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Mrs. Moore was given a verdict for \$15,000.

### INJUNCTION WILL HOLD

Against Burley Grower to Prevent Sale to the American Tobacco Co.

Frankfort, Ky.—Judge Barker, of the courts of appeals, declined to dissolve the temporary injunction granted the Woodford county board of control to prevent Owner Kimbrough from delivering his tobacco crop to the American Tobacco Co., when it was pledged to the board of control. The case was argued before Judge Barker, but he invited all the other judges to sit with him and hear the arguments.

In his short opinion declining to dissolve the injunction he says the questions involved were discussed by all the judges and so many diverse opinions expressed that he concluded it best to let the case be tried out on its merits in the court below and come up on appeal in the regular way, as the delay would work no hardship on Kimbrough, he being protected by an ample bond.

This means that the earliest possible time a final decision can be reached will be next October, even if the case is tried at the May term of the Woodford circuit court.

Friends of the American Tobacco Co. say that company is not taking any part in the suit and is not interested in the result, as it will buy no tobacco that has been pledged to the various boards of control.

This latter statement is doubted, however, and it is charged that attorneys for the American Co. are watching the case very closely and will render aid if necessary.

### BURNED FENCE

Prompted Desperate Battle of Feudists—Several Were Hit.

Rockport, Ky.—A report of a desperate battle between Ohio county feudists reached here. The Peach and Coghill factions fought and several were wounded. Both factions, at out for several years, have met in numerous fights. Some one recently set fire to the fence of one of the Coghill boys. The Peach gang was accused of the act, but resented it and the members armed themselves. The Coghill clan did likewise and both sides prepared for battle.

The feudists met near the Coghill dwelling, and after several preliminary shots were fired, each side took refuge in nearby houses. A fusillade of bullets followed, many of which lodged in the dwellings of Coghill and Ben Long. The Peach crowd had gathered in the latter.

Several persons were badly injured. The battle lasted several hours and was stopped only when both sides had exhausted their ammunition. A sheriff's posse arrested Andy Peach, Charlie Peach, Ream Fielden, Lon Hall and Thomas Coghill.

### Reply of Hawkins.

Lexington, Ky.—In answer to the open letter published last week by G. R. Keller, of Carlisle, asking what would become of the tobacco pooled by the American Society of Equity if it were not purchased by the American Tobacco Co., W. B. Hawkins, head of the Burley Tobacco Growers' association, has replied that the tobacco will be manufactured by an independent company.

### Child Disappears.

Lexington, Ky.—Aid of the police has been asked by Jos. Bradley, who resides on the Versailles pike, near here, to assist in locating his six-year-old son, William, who disappeared. The parents are under the impression that the child has been stolen for a reward or has been murdered.

### Sayre Graduates Meet.

Lexington, Ky.—The Sayre Alumni Association was formed here, the following officers elected: Mrs. Samuel Wilson, pres.; Mrs. Alfred W. Marshall, sec. and treas. The Sayre institute is one of the oldest female seminaries in the west.

### Want More School Buildings.

Lexington, Ky.—Owing to the crowded condition of the public school buildings of this city the board of education has decided to request County Judge Bullock to ask for a bond issue of \$75,000, to be used in erecting new school buildings.

### Given Life Sentence.

Lexington, Ky.—Fannie Harvey, a middle-aged negro woman, was convicted on the charge of malicious cutting and wounding by a jury in the Fayette circuit court and sentenced to the penitentiary for life under the habitual criminal act.

### Tobacco Plants Destroyed.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Tobacco plant beds of S. P. Moseley, of Roaring Spring, were dug up by night raiders and destroyed. Moseley's beds were sown with grass seed several weeks ago, and he had sown new ones.

### A Practical "Joke."

Louisville, Ky.—As a result of a practical joke James Scott, a brakeman on the B. & O. S. W., may lose both his eyes. As it is, his face is severely burned, and both eyes are badly injured. Scott was given a loaded cigar by a friend.

### Broke the Postal Laws.

Pikeville, Ky.—P. O. Inspector Spears has received a warrant for the arrest of J. M. Bowling, the postmaster here. Bowling is a prominent republican. It is alleged he violated the postal laws.



# East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

## MADISON COUNTY.

### HIGH HILL.

May 6.—We are having plenty of rain.—The people of this vicinity are very late with their crops owing to the bad weather.—Mr. T. J. Bingham of Texas was called to the home of his daughter at this place, Mrs. Esmer Parker. His son Elihu and daughter are very low with typhoid fever but are reported some better.—Misses Flora Green and Myrtle Carpenter attended the meetings at Silver Creek Saturday and Sunday. Also several others of this place were there.—Miss Stella Abrams spent Tuesday night with Miss Manerva McKeenham.—James Weather's little son George was very sick Sunday evening of last week, after drinking some coal oil.—Mrs. Alice Gabbard visited her sister Mrs. J. T. McKeenham Friday. Another sister, Mrs. Nannie Alexander spent the day with them.—Sunday school is held at Pilot Knob church every Sunday at 2 p. m.—A Sunday school will be organized at the Pilot Knob school house May 19th. Everybody is invited to come and take part in it.—Mr. I. J. McKeenham and wife, son and daughter spent Sunday with Mrs. Green and family.—Miss Lillie Hurt and little sister Maud are visiting her grandparents of Breckenridge County.—Mr. Mack Maupin recently sold a boundary of timber to the Cooperage Company.—Mrs. Julia C. Green has recently had her house repaired.—Richard Lucas who went to Colorado some time ago for his health writes that he is much better.—Lutz Carrier was visiting in Laurel County a few weeks ago.—Myrtle Settle returned home Sunday from London where she has been for quite a while.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

### HURLEY.

May 2.—Corn planting and sheep shearing is all the go now in this community.—Most of the farmers are about done planting corn.—Mr. John Roberts killed a fine turkey Tuesday morning, and Jobe Harris killed one Sunday morning which weighed nineteen pounds.—Miss Pollie Hellard passed thru here Sunday morning on her way to Horse Lick to visit her sister, Mrs. Belle Lake, for several days.—Sitha L. Angel visited her cousins, Mrs. Elizabeth and Mrs. Klizie Hurley, Tuesday.—Riley and Nannie Gabbard contemplated visiting friends at Birch Lick Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Minnie Marris and children were the guests of Jacob H. Gabbard and family, Sunday last.—T. L. Marris killed a fine fish in Indian Creek Saturday night which measured 31½ inches.—The sheriff and jailer of Jackson county passed thru here last Thursday on their way to Middle Fork where they will fish for several days.—Wes Angel of near Middle Fork visited friends here Sunday.—Mrs. Bettie Hellard is very poorly.

### MIDDLE FORK.

May 3.—Farmers are enjoying the fine weather.—Mr. Cap Wilson of this place has gone to Hamilton, Ohio to spend the summer.—Wes Angel made a business trip to Hurley Sunday.—Only Tussey, who has been gone to Etowah, Tenn., for the past four months returned to his home Thursday.—Several of this community are planting corn this week.—Mrs. Sarah Wilson, of this place visited her mother, Beca Tussey, of Berea, from Friday till Sunday last.—Robert Baker, who has been gone to Hamilton for the last month, returned to his home Sunday.—Della Angel visited Elias Tussey, Wednesday evening.—Ben Tussey made a flying trip to Livingston last Thursday.—Sarah, Dona, Della and Minnie Angel visited Mrs. Letha Tussey Sunday morning and attended the singing at Old Union Sunday evening.—Ray Robinson, who has been absent from home so long, has come home to stay.—Nina Angel visited her sister, Mary Cole, Thursday.—Ben Tussey attended church at Pine Flat Sunday.—George Griffie and wife of Livingston are visiting friends and relatives at this place this week.—Robert Tussey and wife visited Joe Tussey of near Indian Creek Sunday.—Lige Angel and Isaac Himes have gone into the farming business together this summer. We wish Lige and Isaac much success.—Drummer John Lear passed thru here Sunday on his way to McKee.—Dr. J. D. Hays passed thru here this morning on his way to see little Jennie, the infant daughter of Art McDaniel, who is very poorly with pneumonia.—Shade Angel, of Illinois, who has been visiting friends and relatives here so long, has taken to his home a friend, Miss Ida Cole. They were united in marriage some few days ago. We wish them much happiness.

### GRAY HAWK.

May 2.—Farmers are behind with

their work in this locality.—Mrs. Jenny Vorhorst gave the young folks a social Monday night last. They all enjoyed it very much.—George Tinch-er has just returned from East Berns-tadt, with goods for W. R. Engle.—Mrs. Sarah Hayes, who has been sick with La Grippe, is improving.—Mrs. Mary Engle is somewhat better.—We hope she will be well again.—The boys of this place are having much sport, fishing, this week.—Peter Begley has gone into the farming business this week.—Mrs. Martha Engle, from Berea, has been visiting friends and relatives at Gray Hawk for a few days.—Mr. J. B. Bingham was at McKee yesterday on business.—Mr. Carter Pennington is in the grocery business.—Jas. Baulden visited J. P. Ad-kins and family last week.—Boston Huff bought a house from J. N. Rob-ertson for \$75.00.—James Peters pur-chased a wagon from W. R. Engle for \$36.00.—J. B. Bingham, George Tinch-er and others are planning to go fish-ing on Laurel Fork Saturday next.—Judge James Engle and wife were the welcome guests of W. R. Engle, Sun-day.—Mr. Thos. Turner is still on the lookout for law breakers. He says he intends to stop so much fishing and hunting on the Sabbath.—J. P. Adkins is still running a blacksmith shop.—N. D. Neeley visited Esquire Bailey, last Tuesday on business concerning the murder of C. Pennington.

### McKEE

May 2.—The spring term of the Mc-Kee Academy closed Friday evening with an entertainment.—Two of our lawyers, W. H. Clark and A. H. Baker attended Circuit Court at Irvine last week.—County Attorney G. I. Rider attended the convention at Mt. Ster-ling last week and cast Jackson coun-ty's vote for A. T. Siler, republican nominee for Railroad Commissioner for the 3d district.—W. F. Welch and wife of Irvine visited relatives in Mc-Kee last week.—La Grippe has been prevalent in this vicinity for the past three weeks. Our doctors, Amynx and Hays have been kept busy attending the sick.—Rev. Isaac Messler preached at Smith's Schoolhouse last Sun-day evening.—J. R. Hays and R. M. Bradshaw went fishing last Tuesday evening. They reported a good catch.—Sunday school at this place is doing fairly well, but the enrollment in the Bible class is not as large as it should be.

### MAULDEN.

May 6.—We have been having fine weather for farming.—The singing school at Mt. Gilead is progressing nicely.—Mr. Lee Bingham has returned from Hamilton, Ohio.—Miss Fannie Davis is attending school at Egypt, Ky.—Several of the ladies of this vicinity are on the hunt for bunch beans.—Mr. David Bowles, near Maulden, died on Friday last. He leaves a wife and two children and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his loss, but we hope their loss is his gain.—The singing at Bingham Chap-el closed Sunday last.—Mt. Gilead singing school has larger crowds than any of the others.—Misses Martha and Lillie Bingham were the guests of the Misses Davis Sunday last.—Mr. S. S. Wolfe is attending school at Egypt.—Mr. H. C. Ward has a fine lot of groceries.—Mr. T. F. Montgomery purchased a fine mare recently.

### CLOVER BOTTOM.

Apr. 30.—We are glad to have some nice weather after such a long cold spell, and people are working hard to get their corn in.—Sherman Baker has been very poorly the last week with La Grippe.—Wm. Hurst and Lewis McGuire each had a log rolling Sat-urday, and both report a good day's work. Nothing like good neighbors.—Died, April 2, Mrs. Ettie Baker, wife of Malone Baker. She had been sick over a year with consumption. She had long been a member of Disciples' Church. She leaves a husband and five children to mourn her loss. They have our deepest sympathy.—Vester Azbill visited at W. D. Azbill's last evening, and spent a few hours in the shade of the old apple tree.—Ellen, Addie and Nettie Durham visited their aunt, Mrs. James Baker, Saturday night.—Alex Perry, our photographer is rejoicing over the arrival of a lit-tle Perry at his home.—Let us hear from the correspondent at Bradshaw. Arthur McGuire attended a temperance lecture at the Cow Bell Schoolhouse, conducted by Mrs. Fox and Rev. Bry-ant Friday night.—We were very sorry to hear that Miss Armina Jones of Dreyfus, who has had spinal disease so long, is worse than usual. Let us hear from her thru The Citizen.—Prayer meeting at this place every Wednesday night, conducted by Rev. M. Lunsford, Mr. Collins and others.—The rats and hawks are catching all the chickens within their reach. They haven't eaten up any Johnny cake boards yet, as they did at Evergreen.

### HUGH.

May 6.—We are having very pretty weather at present, but roads are very bad.—People are nearly ready to plant corn.—Mrs. John Parks is on the sick list.—Mr. Robert Bengie visited Mr. Jim Powell of Grassy Springs Sun-day.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hale is visiting her children at this place of late.—Mr. Hiram Ely's children are very sick with measles.—Beatrice Hale, who visited her grandmother, of Berea, has come home.—Mr. Lewis Parks of Cincinnati, Ohio, visited his par-ents last week.—Mr. Elbridge Rose, Elmer and Sallen Azbill made a flying trip to George Bengie's Sunday even-ing.—Mr. Bradley Alexander of Drey-fus was the guest of Mr. Joe Alexan-der Sunday.—Mrs. George Bengie, of Grant, Oklahoma, visited Mrs. Alice Bengie, Wednesday, and went from there to her sister's, Mrs. George Young, of Kingston.—Mrs. Alice Bengie and Mrs. George Bengie visited Mr. Cliff Bengie and Lizzie Kimberlin, Friday.—Mr. Jason Hudson and sister, Myrtle, made a flying trip to Berea Saturday.—Miss Gracie Parks, Vernon and Dora Ely, Beatrice Hale and Wil-le Harbor were the guests of Maggie Bengie, Sunday evening.—Our Sunday school is progressing nicely. Let us all go and have a still better school. We miss Mr. Crochet Ely in our Sun-day school very much.

### EVERGREEN.

May 3.—The Sunday School at Pine Grove is getting along nicely.—Green Lake is hauling cross ties.—Mr. Ben Drew's baby that has been sick is get-ting better.—J. W. Jones finished his corn planting the 2nd of May.—Sallie Hellard is able to be out again.—Miss Nannie Gabbard is well pleased with her picture that she received from Hamilton, Ohio.—Old Uncle Steve S. Coyle was the guest of W. M. McCol-um and others last week.—The gov-ernment has raided the moonshiners on Horse Lick.—Mr. Job Lake went to London on business this week.—Mr. Jacob Lake returned from Louisville and reports a fine time.—Mr. Henry Combs and Miss Martha Lake left for Berea Thursday morning, to be mar-ried.—Mr. Needie Lake of Hooten Branch says for all the boys who want to work to call on J. L. Lake. He has a job of painting to do.—Dimey B. Bord is buying sheep this spring.—Eddie Lake says he will have the turkeys to sell this fall. He has set 200 eggs this spring.

### ALCORN.

May 6.—J. H. Jackson and A. J. Smith of Berea were thru here last week, taking orders for their respect-ive houses.—Rev. J. W. Parsons filled his regular appointment Saturday and Sunday at Drip Rock and Davis Churches. Quite a large congregation were out to hear him. He preaches again at Drip Rock tonight. There were five additions to the church at Drip Rock yesterday.—Mr. A. H. Webb of near Drip Rock died last Thursday and was buried Friday at the family burying ground.—Mrs. Sallie Parsons of Drip Rock visited her aunt, Mrs. A. H. Williams, yesterday.—The old home place of J. T. Laln-hart, deceased, will be sold May 20, at McKee at commissioners' sale, and as it is a well-timbered farm it would be of interest for all persons wanting to buy a good lot of white and chest-nut oak to be present at the sale.—Mr. J. A. Fry of Noland, Ky. passed thru here last Friday, taking orders for tombstones.—Mr. J. B. Rose is very low with typhoid fever. We hope, however, he will soon be on the road to recovery.—Mr. Nat Centers, our ef-ficient mail carrier, from her to Pa-nola, is always on time, especially in the morning. Nat says he would muc-rather be an hour early than a min-ute late.

## ESTILL COUNTY.

### WAGERSVILLE.

May 4.—We are having some fine weather now.—Farmers are hustling about getting ready to plant corn.—Mr. Jeff Wagers is on the sick list.—Salesman A. B. Wilson has purchased a horse from Mr. J. B. Kelley at \$135.—Mrs. A. E. Scrivner is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Jeff Wagers.—Most all the men of this community attended court at Irvine the first of the week.—Misses Ella and Mande Park entertained quite a number of their friends Sunday last. Those present were, Misses Katherine and Grace Wagers, Retha and Nettie P. Scrivner, Flora Arvine and Lena Ed-wards; Messrs. J. B. Wagers, Willie Wilson and Vernon Scrivner.—Mr. S. D. Wagers is visiting friends and relatives at this place this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Jonah Wagers returned to Ir-vone Tuesday, after several days' visit with friends here.—H. C. Wagers was the guest of Miss Sophia Wilson Sat-urday night and Sunday.

### HAPPY TOP.

May 3.—The farmers of this vicinity are all planting corn.—Mrs. Bettie Tackett, Alma and Talitha Logsdon were in Irvine shopping Monday.—Mr. Albert Tungeate, who has been in Ham-ilton, Ohio, has now returned home.—Mrs. Sindy Laihart has been visit-ing her grandparents at this place.—Mr. Isaac Tackett and family are visit-ing Mr. Tackett's brother, who has been sick for quite a while.—Mary

L. Hymer was the guest of Nellie Hy-mer, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Farthing were guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Logsdon, Sunday.—Miss Laura of Happy Top is visiting relatives at Wagersville, Ky.—Miss Talitha Logsdon visited Donnie Logsdon of Jinks Wednesday night.—Miss Nellie Farthing spent Thursday with her sister, Mrs. E. W. Hargrave.—Several of this place at-tended court at Irvine Tuesday.—Mr. Cyrus White and Mr. Thomas Powell have compromised their land suit.—Mrs. Cindy Rice's funeral sermon will be preached Saturday, the 4th, by Rev. John Bryant.

### LOCUST BRANCH.

May 1.—James Bicknell and wife visited Mrs. Bicknell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kindred, Saturday night and Sunday.—James Bicknell purchased a mule of Mr. J. P. Logsdon yesterday.—Will Don Richardson purchased of James Bicknell, Friday, one mule for \$135.00. Dan says he likes to deal with James Bicknell because he tells him the truth.—Mr. Curtis Gentry's daughter, Lucy, who has not been at home for eighteen years, visited her parents and sister, Mrs. G. H. Bicknell, last week.—Mr. J. H. Jackson and Mr. Smith, travelling salesmen, passed thru here yesterday.—Sunday School at this place has started up again after the winter months.—J. M. Kindred is building a new storehouse.—Mr. F. B. Camp-bell and family have moved on to the H. G. Bicknell farm.—Sallie Kind-red called on her cousin, Miss Mary Kindred, Sunday evening and had an enjoyable time.—Mr. Jeff Gentry has purchased an organ.—Mr. and Mrs. Claude Oliver visited Mr. and Mrs. Bee Revis Sunday evening.—Melvin Kindred is barrowing, getting ready to plant corn.

### STATION CAMP.

May 6.—Misses Kathryn Moores and Sophia Wilson were the guests of Miss Mayme Scrivner Saturday night.—Mrs. J. F. Scrivner was in Richmond, shop-ping last week.—Mr. Cashius Rice will move into his new residence on Main street this week.—Mrs. A. S. A. Wil-son and daughter spent Thursday at the home of Mrs. E. F. Arvin.—Miss Sophia Wilson was the guest of Miss Maud Turner of Irvine, from Wednes-day till Saturday of last week.—Miss Pattie Moores, after a few days' visit with her parents, Capt. Jas. and Mrs. Moores, returned to Berea Tuesday. Miss Moores will graduate from the Normal department this year.—Miss Anna Scrivner was delightfully enter-tained at the home of Anna Hamil-ton of Wisemanstown, Saturday and Sunday.—Rachel Lowe and sister, Vida, spent Sunday with Mary B. Moores.—Mr. Willard Scrivner called at the home of J. B. Rice, Sunday, and reports a swell time.—Mrs. Sarah Wil-son spent Sunday with Mrs. Chester Amynx.—Mr. George Park is on the sick list.—Mr. and Mrs. Mote Derbin spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. A. I. Isaacs.—Mr. Ruford Tuggle at-tended church at Station Camp Sunday.—Mr. Marlan Collins passed thru here en route to Middle Fork Thursday.—Mrs. Clinton Cox is rapidly improving after a very severe spell of sickness.—Miss Myrtle Black entertained quite a number of her friends last Wed-nesday afternoon at a flitch party.

## OWSLEY COUNTY.

### GABBARD

May 2.—The farmers are very busy plowing and planting corn.—C. B. Gab-bard was at Booneville Saturday on business.—Lucy Gabbard is visiting relatives on Cow Creek this week.—Miss Lucy Reynolds, of Eversole, vis-ited her sister, Mrs. Cole, Saturday and Sunday.—Squire Combs, an old soldier of the Civil War, who resided on Wolf Creek, took suddenly ill last week, and passed away.—Most all the fruit of this vicinity has been killed by the recent cold spell.—Ballard Huff was recently called to Confluence, Les-le county, on account of the death of his youngest brother.—Jack Gab-bard (Broker) has painted the school-house at this place—John Rose and wife and Mrs. Rose's sister, Hattie Reynolds, visited John L. Gabbard and family Sunday afternoon.—Rev. Smith of Booneville, filled his regular ap-pointment at this place Sunday.—A good crowd were out to hear him.—Will Helton sold a fine mule to Bill Shepherd for \$165.—Price Moore, who has been sick, is out again.—Alfred Eversole is busy hauling goods for Barker & Moore.

## BREATHITT COUNTY.

### ATHOL.

May 3.—The farmers of this place are very busy planting corn.—We are having a very nice Sunday school at Mill Branch with a very large attend-ance.—Old Uncle C. E. Taylor preached at Lyman's Creek last Sunday. A large crowd came out to hear him.—Wood Bowman of Bear Creek is try-ing to sell out to go west.—A. D. Johnson of Tallega is down sick with typhoid fever.—James Markham has quit work at Athol and gone back home.—Mr. Green Millburn and wife are both down sick.—H. Gross of Mill Branch is thru planting corn.—Several people of this place are planning to send their children to Berea this fall.

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are the most appetizing, health-ful and nutritious of foods

Much depends upon the Baking Powder

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

—Mr. Henry Bowman, who has been in the army for the last six years will return home in November. We all will be glad to welcome him back.

## GARRARD COUNTY.

### CARTERSVILLE

May 4.—Rev. Bryant filled his reg-ular appointment Sunday at this place in the Baptist church. He had a large congregation.—Mr. Jack Rob-ertson is superintending a Sunday school at Level Green church at 2.30 o'clock every Sunday. Mr. Robertson is a good man, and we all must lend a helping hand so we can have a good Sunday school. The Sunday school has been poor at Level Green for the past two years.—Rev. McCallum of Lexington preached at Fairview on the third Sunday in April.—The people at Paint Lick will soon have their new church completed. Paint Lick's new dairy house will also soon be ready for business.—Lancaster is to have a new dairy house also in the near future, and also a laundry, which will be a great help for the town.—Miss Parvil Clark has re-turned home from Berea, where she has been to attend school. She had to stop school on account of having measles. Maggie, her sister at home, now has measles also, but is now doing very well.—Miss Betsy Woods has been visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Green, at Berea, for a few days.—Miss Mamie Carson of Oklahoma has come to make her home with her cousin, Mrs. Binim Carter, of this place. She is a fine girl.—Farmers have about finished planting corn. Wheat looks fine.—A great many little pigs, lambs, and chickens are to be seen on the farms now.—Old corn sells at \$3 a barrel.

### WALLACETON.

May 6.—C. C. Blanton and wife were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. O. L. Gabbard of this place Tuesday night.—H. B. Baker and family were the guests of R. H. Soper and family last Sunday.—News is received here that George Tisdale and Sam Eden and others, names not known, of this place, have left for Paris unknown.—Miss Allie Blanton of Berea was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mary Gab-bard, last week.—Pearl and Mary Brookman visited their grandfather, G. B. Gabbard, last Monday night.—The people here thought the fruit was all killed but there will be about half a crop of apples. The other is not valued very highly at the present.—Oats that were sowed before the cold weather are all right.—Corn planting is all the go now. Most people are thru.—O. L. Gabbard has in a lot of home-made sugar for sale. It is guaranteed strictly pure.—O. L. Gabbard and wife of this place were visitors in Berea Sunday and Sunday night.—R. H. Soper purchased a buggy of J. S. Cade last Wednesday.—Mrs. Davis of Livingston, and her friend, Miss Alton, are visiting Mrs. Davis' par-ents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Asher.

## ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

### WABD.

May 6.—Corn planting and sheep shearing is about the general occupa-tion in this vicinity.—J. M. Craig was thru here Monday buying lambs and wool. He is paying 4½ cents a lb. for lambs and 23 cents per lb. for wool.—Milt Sowder sold one pair two year old mules to Dr. T. J. Price for \$300.—W. S. Doan has sold his farm to a man from Harlan County for \$1800.—G. M. Cummins has also sold his farm to Wilt Sowder for \$700.—L. S. Doan is building a new house on what is known as the Albert Owens farm.—Larkin Russell has moved into his new house.—Our Sunday school at Skaggs Creek, is progressing nicely.—Tom French is hauling walnut logs this week for

Jim Owens.—W. H. Cress went to Broadhead Saturday after a load of corn.—Rev. C. C. Metcalf filled his regular appointment at Skaggs Creek last Sunday.

## Berea College Fair

FOR

### Fireside Industries.

Will be held Wednesday, June 5, 1907, the College Commencement Day in Rooms 36 and 37, Industrial Building.

Read the list of premiums and prepare to make an exhibit. If you should not take a premium, you can show your skill and may have a chance to sell something.

### TAKE NOTICE.

Entries may be made at any time from noon to 4 P. M. on Tues-day, June 4, 1907, or from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. Wednesday, June 5, 1907.

All goods entered for premiums must have been made since last Commencement Day, June 6, 1906.

Home products not included in our list of premiums may be exhibit-ed and offered for sale.

We offer fine premiums for hick-ory or oak split baskets, melon-shaped. There is quite a demand for such baskets if well-made. The size of such should not be over the half bushel basket and smaller ones will find a readier sale.

### PREMIUMS OFFERED.

	1ST	2D.
Home-spun and Home-woven Coverlets	\$2.00	\$1.00
Home-spun Table-Spreads	1.00	.50
Coverlet patterns	1.00	.50
Linen	1.00	.50
Cotton	1.00	.50
Home-spun Pillow Covers	1.00	.50
Coverlet Patterns	1.00	.50
Linen	1.00	.50
Cotton	1.00	.50
Linsey, 3 yds.	1.00	.50
All-wool Dress Flannel, 3 yds.	2.00	1.00
Home-spun Blanket, 5½ yds. (twilled)	1.00	.50
Figured Linen, 3 yds.	1.50	.75
Plain Linen, 3 yds.	1.00	.50
Rag Rugs, figured border.	1.50	.75
Rag Rugs, carpet weave	1.00	.50
Hickory or Oak Split, melon-shaped baskets.	2.00	1.00
Ax-handles, home-made.	.50	.25
Hand-made split-bottom chair.	1.50	.75
Hand-made Rustic chair	1.50	.75
Knit Socks, home-spun yarn	.50	.25
Knit Mittens, home-spun yarn	.50	.25

No premiums will be given for Linsey, Dress Flannels or Linens which do not contain eight yards.

Only second-class premiums will be given for second-class articles when no first-class ones have been entered.

Committee on Home-spun Fair.

## Dr. W. G. BEST,

### DENTIST

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